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ABSTRACT

Basic services which the Western Kansas Migrant Health Project provides migrant families include: (1) remedial schools and day care centers; (2) health education; (3) housing and sanitation; (4) nursing services; (5) medical and dental services; (6) hospital services; (7) supplemental food programs; and (8) driver education. During 1970, the communities became actively involved in seeking solutions for their problems. VISTA Volunteers added new dimensions to the Project by dealing with a variety of problems, not specifically of a health nature (i.e., legal assistance, education, and housing). This annual progress report covers the Project's activities from December 1, 1969 through November 30, 1970. The basic services are briefly summarized; community action and support is briefly discussed. Contributions made by the VISTA project are included. Statistical data pertaining to the migrant population and medical, dental, hospital, nursing, sanitation, and health education services are included in the appendices. (NQ)

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7TH ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 1970

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As far back as time goes--The Great Plains.
Watch for trees.

Watch the wind whip up dust-devils so tall,
Blow through the window, down the hall
And out the door, to sweep across
A farmed-out field or two.

Summer's now, my friend, and it is hot.
The rays, they ripple down through clear air,
Bounce back from metal roofs,
Skitter along the ground, turn corners,
Come in your open windows
And keep coming, come along.
Like a desert movie.

Time is distance--distance is Time,
And Einstein
Lives and breathes on The Plains.
"Back East" is Kansas City--
Ulysses is one hour west.

Men are thumbs hooked onto belt loops.
Women are proper.

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WESTERN KANSAS MIGRANT HEALTH PROJECT
KANSAS STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Mexicans aren't people.

They have the status of a hoe.

For whatever equipment the Mexicans wield
They do row upon row, field after field
Of raking, weeding,

Field after field,

Pruning, picking,

Hot clay earth,

Choosing, discarding,

Burning sun,

Bending, tripping,

Blazing sun,

Walking, walking,

Hot sun,

Walking

Hot sun, hot sun

Hot, hot, God!
so hot
another field
another
row upon row, acres or rows,
hour after hour, day after day,
Year after Year
for years
they come and do those rows
and acres and fields, Fields
A <u>Lifetime</u>
for a dollar thirty-cents an hour

7th ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
Western Kansas Migrant Project

Presented to:

GOVERNOR ROBERT B. DOCKING

through

JOHN BLANK, M.D.
PRESIDENT, STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

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THE WESTERN KANSAS MIGRANT PROJECT

of the
Division of Maternal and Child Health

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Western Kansas Migrant Health Project
Kansas State Dept. of Health

1970

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I SUMMARY

The rhythm is steady and relentless -- chop, chop, chop -- down the never ending row. Hour after hour in the blazing Kansas heat -- weeding and thinning in amazing precision -- a perfect response of hoe-to-muscle. The novice who tries this seemingly "easy" endeavor is quick to stand in awe of the field worker. The grower readily admits his skill falls far short of those who work the beets each year. This year more than 8,000 migrants came to Western Kansas in search of work -- and work they did -- hoeing and thinning sugar beets, rogueing milo, picking melons, harvesting tomatoes, hauling beets and grain at harvest time, and working wherever they were needed. Almost all of the migrants who arrive in Kansas each year come from Texas and are Spanish-speaking Americans of Mexican descent. The migrant whose only skill lies in field work often finds himself unemployed for many months of the year. His employment opportunities are further confined by his scanty education and limited knowledge of English. Some migrant families manage to return to their homebase several hundred dollars ahead. Many families "break even". They leave Texas broke and return broke.

The winter and spring of 1970 raised a number of huge question marks. The fall of 1969 had brought great financial losses for the Western Kansas beet growers. Along with the financial losses, which for some enterprises reached into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, the frustrations and battles with American Crystal Sugar Co. were equally debilitating. So the big question on the Western Kansas horizon was would any quantity of beets be planted? Indeed, would any beets be planted at all?

After a long fight with American Crystal, the contract was finally signed and the beets planted. Finally, that is, after Old Man Winter left the Kansas plains, ever so reluctantly, in late April.

In an area where the weather is as atypical as in Western Kansas, any kind of weather is "typical". Ninety degrees in February, snow on Easter, 40 inches of rain in four weeks (even though the average rainfall here is less than 20 inches) -- anything goes. As ever, man is at the mercy of the elements. Severe hail storms, high winds, rainless weeks, heavy rains, tornado warnings -- Western Kansas runs the gamut.

To recap briefly some of the highlights of the 1969 harvest season, heavy rains and prevailing wet conditions resulted in a disaster for most area beet growers. Some areas of Finney County had forty inches of rain or more in one month's time. American Crystal refused to allow growers to stockpile the beets. This meant that on the few dry days that were suitable for digging beets, they could not bring in beets any faster than the rail cars could take them out. This meant that beets would have to remain in the ground, and their sugar content leech even more if the rains prevailed (which they did). It also spelled instant death for the growers. Consequently, a restraining order was requested and subsequently served on the sugar companies requiring them to open the beet dump. In the contract there was nothing saying growers could not stockpile beets regardless of condition. Basically, the problem had occurred because of the low sugar content of the beets. Even after a long fight with American Crystal lasting till late spring, no grower

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contracted to raise beets for American Crystal in 1969 was allowed to deliver or to receive payment for beets having lower than 12% sugar content. With a significant part of the crop not even registering 3%, growers were in terrible trouble. One grower in Finney County tells me that he was allowed to deliver only 30% of his beet crop. Some growers fared better, but some fared worse. What this means in plain simple terms is that many growers were only paid for 30% of their crop.

Among the interesting battles that developed was the threat of the Ark Valley growers not to sign a contract. There has never been any 12% clause in the contract between American Crystal and area growers, nor is there such a clause now. Therefore, a suit has been filed for breach of contract against American Crystal by Ark Valley growers. If this suit is won, a second suit will undoubtedly be filed for losses suffered by valley growers.

The situation in the northern counties was not quite as grim since in most cases Great Western growers were reimbursed for digging costs if the sugar content of their beets reached 7%. One interesting point is that although the Great Western contract did contain a 12% clause, in practice it has never been enforced. From the legal standpoint a contract clause that is never enforced may have no validity. Since in prior years Great Western has accepted beets below 12%, the northern county growers might also have had legal basis for a suit. No action was taken however.

Not only was 1970 a year of suspense in terms of the beet situation, but it was one of excitement for the project. In March an 18-month effort was culminated when the first four of ten VISTAs who are now with the project arrived. These ten wonderful people, each of them unique and each in his own way so very committed, have added to the project dimensions which have surpassed any dream.

This year also saw a great expansion of our supplemental food program. Since January we have distributed more than 36 tons of high protein foods to preschool children and prenatal and nursing mothers. Currently we are distributing in 10 counties including the northern counties of Sherman and Wallace. In November our distribution figures had reached 257. These 257 individuals represent 85 families. Not only did the supplemental foods serve their purpose in the curative sense including great improvements in the startling number of cases of anemia we always manage to locate, but we feel the preventative aspects of this program are invaluable. Suffice it to say, they can not be calibrated with any degree of accuracy. This program has been administered with a minimal cost to the project, that is, only for shipping costs and a small storage charge paid to the Topeka warehouse. The program has been successful largely because of the generosity in various communities of organizations which have provided us with free storage, and because of the muscle and determination of the staff and a number of volunteers in moving and distributing the commodities.

Another first for the project was the opening of a sub-office in Goodland to serve Sherman and Wallace Counties and the surrounding area. Prior to August our Goodland staff had worked from their homes for 15 months. Not only was this arrangement unfair to them

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and their families, but it was also extremely unfair to the migrant families. It was our feeling that an office known to the migrants was paramount. The opening of the office also enabled more efficient storage and distribution of commodities for the supplemental food program. It also made possible a greatly expanded immunization program in the northern counties.

Another change for the project was the move of the Garden City office to a new larger location which includes a sizable storage area large enough to store an entire commodity shipment of twelve tons or greater.

Most migrants come into the area to hoe and thin sugar beets. Beets were grown in the following counties this year. Finney, Greeley, Kearny, Grant, Stanton, Haskell, Wallace, Sherman, Cheyenne and Sheridan. Sheridan and Cheyenne Counties are new in the beet picture. These counties began raising beets in 1969. In addition to beets, melons were grown in Grant and Stanton Counties as usual. Tomatoes were also raised in Stanton. Milo was grown in every county. Beans were also raised in Scott and Wichita Counties. Seasonal labor is needed in some phase of production for all these crops. Workers hoeing beets are almost always paid by the acre. Very rarely is any allowance made for weed population. Thus, a worker is paid the same wages per acre during a year when there are hardly any weeds to speak of as he is during a season when weeds are knee high. Most generally, those workers employed for crops other than beets are paid by the hour. For example, people employed to rogue the milo in the Ulysses area received $1.40 per hour this season.

One significant factor in the Western Kansas farm labor picture is the alarming number of Mexican Nationals who enter the country illegally. One immigration official in Kansas City told me several months ago that as many as 50,000 persons are stopped at the border per week. He also said that nearly 5,000 people are apprehended each week within the U.S. borders. If 55,000 people are caught, it is anyone's guess how many Mexican Nationals are actually here. The "liberal" might ask why there are any entry restrictions at all. The answer is both simple and complex. The average Mexican National has a very limited education and rarely possesses any skill beyond that of a farm worker. When thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, of additional workers enter the county, they flood the farm labor market where the domestic migrant is already fighting for his survival. Some sources speculate that because of automation nearly 200,000 migrant jobs disappeared this season. Because the so-called "wetback" is desperate and afraid, he often works for wages below the going rate. And for the same reasons, he is the answer to any employer's dream. He works extra hard for fear of being fired, and he doesn't often quibble about his wages, days off, working conditions or any thing else. He is often here alone, without his family, and so he doesn't need time off to take his wife to buy groceries or his children to the doctor.

But because of the very same reasons, he is often exploited in terms of wages -- occasionally by the farmer and sometimes by an enterprising crew leader who may make a practice of transporting aliens and keeping some or most of their wages. Often an exorbitant fee to transport each crew member is charged as well. Needless to say, the Spanish-speaking Mexican National is also totally at a loss in an English-speaking society.

The U.S. born migrant is alarmed about the situation. He resents the fact that some farmers make a practice of hiring Nationals because they can pay them less. The migrant complains, laments, and groans about the situation. But he also understands the plight of the "wetback", and moan as the migrant may, we've never known any migrant to turn anybody in. An example of this totally paradoxical situation occurred in Leoti this summer. A man who had been displaced from his job by a "wetback" remained unemployed for at least two weeks. He was totally distraught, and yet when he was hired by a farmer as a crew leader to work a sizable section of beans, more than half of the crew that he hired were aliens without visas.

This kind of thinking is often perplexing to the Anglo. The Anglo just can't understand when the American of Mexican descent shares his house and food with any relative who comes along. After all, everyone knows that to get ahead one can't share <u>everything</u>. One can't send money to aging relatives when one is barely able to provide for one's own family. One can't send money for a father's hospital care when the rent is due. "You just can't do it, if you want to get ahead---".

1970 was a year when the grape growers finally gave in to the union. It was also the year of the lettuce strike and the year Cesar Chavez went to jail. It was also the year when for some reason the news media became aware of the fact that Kansas has migrants. Several organizations also became aware of this fact. Charges and countercharges flew from the presses of several leading Kansas dailies. Several examples are reproduced in the last section of the report. One such article charged that workers were paid 35¢ per day, that children had no transportation to the Title I migrant school, etc. etc. Personally, we feel that it should be fairly obvious that anyone working for 35¢ per day for six to eight weeks would have undoubtedly expired, be on his deathbed, or have gone elsewhere. Thus, he probably would have been unavailable to speak with the person who so carefully investigated the migrant situation and made his report available to the press. Some children in the Goodland area are transported as far as 30 miles each day to school, so we feel that the "no transportation" charge was exaggerated, to say the least. Of all the allegations made, and there were many; the comments about housing were probably the most valid. Some migrant housing is excellent. However, more than 50% is overcrowded, deplorable, and doesn't even meet the most minimal of standards. Some do not even have running water -- no less indoor toilet facilities. Probably the most comprehensive and balanced article of the summer that we have seen, appeared in the magazine section of the Topeka Capital Journal on July 12. It is also reproduced later in the report.

In August of this year a meeting was held in Topeka to discuss the possible formation of a Kansas Migrant Council. Since that time local councils have been formed in the Ulysses and Goodland areas. There are plans to form another group to serve the area of Leoti, Scott City and Garden City. It is our belief that an eastern Kansas group is also being formed for Wyandotte County. From these groups a state council will be formed which will eventually incorporate and apply for funds for adult basic education, day care, legal aid, housing, and a variety of other services. The purpose

of the council is to evaluate existing services and to determine what gaps now exist in total services. The council will endeavor to fill the gaps and meet needs which are not presently being met. The two embryo groups mentioned above have thus far submitted letters of intent to the National Migrant Division and sent representatives to Colorado and Washington to discuss their proposals. It seems probable that the western Kansas groups will function this year on funds from the Colorado Migrant Council. They are receiving some excellent technical assistance from the Colorado group.

In November the first meeting of the Migrant Health Advisory Board was held in Lakin. Beginning in January the group will meet monthly. The purpose of the group is to make use of consumer input in planning and formulating policies for the project. The group is presently composed of seven migrants or former migrants, a grower, and three professionals.

We have dealt at length with attitudes, conditions, and new situations for the project and area. Perhaps we should apologize for a somewhat lengthy summary. But, we feel that understanding these is essential to the project and to our services. What follows will be summary of the basic services of the project.

Clinic attendance showed an increase over 1969. Total attendance was 1212. Twenty-six family clinics and nine school physical clinics were held. 1144 office calls were also paid by the project on a fee for service basis. The project holds family clinics only during the pea season of June and July. The fee for service practice thus allows us to assist families during the "off season", as well as to provide follow-up care and emergency care between clinics and follow-up visits for patients after hospitalizations. Thus, the project paid for a total of 2356 patient visits. This was an increase of 730 patient visits over 1969.

All children attending the Title I summer programs were screened for vision, hearing and dental problems. Children at five out of eight programs had hemoglobin screening. Almost every child attending a Title I program had a physical. The physicals were financed either by the project or through funds from the Title I program.

Dental services again showed an increase. 315 children received dental care through the program. Of these, only 26 cases were not completed before the family moved on. Fifteen adults also received dental care on an emergency basis.

Health education programs were again held at each of the Title I Remedial-Day Care programs. Two films were shown daily at both Holcomb and Sublette. Films were relayed by the project to programs at Goodland, Lakin, Leoti, Ulysses, St. Francis and Sharon Springs, as well as Project Read in Johnson. In all, 258 health education programs were held at the schools. At this writing we are beginning monthly food preparation classes designed to give the families receiving supplemental foods new ideas for their use. Nutrition education is the goal of the classes. Nine special family planning education sessions were held on clinic nights. These educational programs were held before or during the clinic. The project provided contraceptive pills to 85 women and contraceptive devices to an additional nine. A significant number of women have also taken advantage of the free family planning clinics sponsored by the

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State Department of Health held in four area towns on a monthly basis.

Our hospital service continues to grow. Funds were exhausted by May. Consequently, a number of bills went unpaid. In total 117 patients received hospitalization services. Total cost to the project was $24,604.43. Average cost per patient was $210.29 for an average hospital stay of 4½ days.

This was a big year for the project. The staff worked harder than ever before and provided the most comprehensive service in the history of the project. Still our total effort was only a drop in the bucket when compared to the total complexity and scope of the problem. It is significant to note that we have had more community participation and involvement than ever before. Perhaps more are beginning to realize: "If you're not part of the solution... you're part of the problem". We hope so.

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II. REMEDIAL SCHOOLS AND DAY CARE CENTERS

Remedial School and Day Care Centers for migrant and Spanish speaking children again operated in Western Kansas. This year, there were programs in eight of the counties served by the project. Programs traditionally provide day care for children three to five years of age and remedial programs for children five to fourteen. This year, "migrant schools", as they usually are called, were all funded by Title I and were located in Goodland, Holcomb, Lakin, Leoti, St. Francis, Sublette, Sharon Springs and Ulysses. The program in St. Francis was a new one and seemed to be excellent. Johnson, the only remaining community with any significant migrant population and no school, still has not applied for Title I funds. Consequently, there is no Title I program in that community. A Day Care Center sponsored by the Concerned Citizens of Stanton County was in operation for the second year.

Because the Title I Migrant School in Ulysses was in operation only in the mornings, and only for a six-week period, the Concerned Citizens Organization, for the second consecutive summer, sponsored the Community Day Care Center for the benefit of the children whose parents were working in the fields. Care was available for the infants and small children under three years of age, as well as for the three to five-year-olds inclusive. The latter took advantage of the services of the center in the afternoons after Migrant School dismissal. After the termination of Migrant School, these children attended the center all day.

Six of the Title I programs ran for a period of six weeks: Leoti's program lasted for eight weeks; Sharon Springs originally planned a six week program, but they extended the program for two additional weeks.

The St. Francis program included adult evening classes. Twenty adults participated in classes dealing with such basic skills as English and reading and also technical skills such as mechanics and autobody work.

Most schools operated from early in the morning until late afternoon. All provided transportation, with some children coming more than 30 miles to and from school each day.

The objective of each day's program is to assist the Spanish-speaking migrant or former migrant child in catching up to his proper grade level. The migrant child frequently misses school because of his family's forced mobility. Each time the family moves he finds himself in a strange classroom, perhaps in a strange school and town as well. Needless to say, the curriculum content or order is rarely the same in any two schools. In the past, if the parents have not brought with them any transfer information from the child's previous school, the child may have been mistakenly placed in the wrong grade. This was particularly prone to happen if the parents knew little English and could tell the school little about their child's past education. For the last two years a gigantic effort has been mounting to develop a data center in Little Rock, Arkansas, where all education records will be banked, and available for withdrawal anytime that they are needed. Thus, next season, any Title I program needing a record on a child may contact Topeka. Topeka will in turn phone the data bank in Little Rock, and the information can be immediately relayed back to the school. The Migrant Transfer Record also contains some health information such as potential vision, hearing and dental problems.

Immunization records will also be included on the record if available. The record will undoubtedly be a tremendous asset to everyone and alleviate some of the past gaps in information.

Another problem for the migrant child, related to his education, is the tendency for his parents not to bother to enroll him in school if they intend to be in the area only a short time during the regular school year. Sometimes the intended brief stay may lapse into months, and it may be several weeks or months before the child is enrolled in school. This problem is a bit more complicated than the referral problem and involves long-range education. For parents who have had little or no education themselves, it is difficult to understand what the fuss concerning school attendence is all about. It is encouraging to note that this kind of problem is becoming less frequent. For example, in the early days of the summer sessions, school personnel, staff members and volunteers spent countless hours convincing parents that their children might benefit from the migrant school. Now, the school is a fringe benefit that is taken for granted. Several staff members had the uncomfortable experience of being verbally tarred and feathered by irate mothers who felt that the lack of a Title I program in Johnson was absolutely unforgivable and held us personally responsible. Our explanations and expressions of hope for such a program next year fell on deaf ears. These mothers were angry. They appreciated the day care center for the pre-school children, but why was there no school ?

Besides the very great benefit the day care center schools render in the child's educational experience, the centers also meet a very practical need in providing the child a comfortable, healthful environment while his parents work in the fields. The children receive two nutritious meals and a snack, and also have a shower. In addition to classroom experiences, they also have numerous field trips to local industries, radio and TV stations, parks, and so on. Many programs, including the Sharon Springs program, make a point of bringing their children to the Finnup Park Zoo in Garden City. Sharon Springs is located 120 miles from Garden City. Several programs also include swimming as part of their physical education program. All this is a welcome alternative to the children spending the day in a beet field or parked car in the 110 degree heat of the merciless summer Kansas sun.

Needless to say, the project would find it impossible to complete any of the various screening programs, immunizations, dental work or numerous other vital aspects of the summer health endeavor without the excellent cooperation of the Title I program directors, teachers, aides, bilingual liaisons, and most of all, the county nurses and school nurses who work so closely with the project. We thank you all for your cooperation and profound patience.

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1970 KANSAS TITLE 1 DAY CARE CENTERS AND REMEDIAL SCHOOL TOTALS

KANSAS TOWN	COUNTY	CHILDREN IN DAY CARE CENTER	REMEDIAL SCHOOL	GRAND TOTAL
Holcomb	Finney	23	105	128
Lakin	Kearny	32	58	90
Leoti	Wichita	23	117	140
Ulysses	Grant	39	150	189
Goodland	Sherman	83	192	275
Sharon Springs	Wallace	34	100	134
Sublette	Haskell	27	43	70
St. Francis	Cheyenne	1	17	18
Grand Totals		262	782	1044

III HEALTH EDUCATION

Most formal health education programs were presented at the summer migrant schools. Sixty programs were presented at the Sublette and Holcomb schools for a total of 120 programs. These consisted of a daily film presentation and short discussion for both the primary and intermediate age groups at each location. VISTA volunteer, Ollie Thomas, was of infinite assistance in conducting many of these health education programs. The project also coordinated films and materials for 138 other health education programs held at Goodland, Lakin, Leoti, St. Francis, Sharon Springs and Ulysses. Several films were also provided for "Project Read" in Johnson.

Most films were on loan from the Division of Health Education of the Kansas State Department of Health. In spite of the frantic efforts of the project to keep tabs on each film on a master sheet indicating the film's location, the date it is sent, and when it is returned, some minor catastrophe always occurs. For examole, during the summer of 1969, a project film disappeared. It was eventually located in a restaurant where a summer staff member had left it when she stopped for lunch. At the end of this past summer, after all borrowed films had been returned to Topeka, we received a phone call from a perplexed film librarian. It seems that a canister we had returned actually contained a film that no one had heard of, and that did not belong to the Health Department. Phone calls were made to every school that we had supplied with films, and calls were made to several film services to learn if A Helicopter Ride for Billy belonged to them. All inquiries were unfruitful until at last the missing film was located in the Garden City Education Department Office. How it got there is still a mystery. These episodes give us instant ulcers, but in retrospect, they seem rather humorous.

The migrant school provides an ideal opportunity to present health education material to an eager, captive audience. Programs presented dealt with a variety of topics including safety, nutrition, dental care, care of eyes and ears, smoking, basic sex education, communicable diseases, and personal hygiene.

Five family nights were held in Holcomb, Lakin, and Sharon Springs. The staff assisted with most of these.

Eight formal family planning sessions were held in conjunction with our family clinics as previously mentioned in the report. Miss Paula Leaser was of tremendous assistance in this regard. Two films followed by a discussion were presented as the educational aspect of these sessions. Methods were fully explained, and women were given the chance to ask questions. Each woman who wanted a method was given the opportunity to indicate her choice, have a Pap Smear, be examined by a doctor, and provided with contraceptive pills or a device. A three month supply of pills is generally provided. This is the basic format of the family planning clinics sponsored by the Division of Maternal and Child Health, which are being held in Garden City, Leoti, Liberal, Scott City, Ulysses and Goodland. We have been able to refer a number of women to these clinics. Undoubtedly, these clinics have been of great value to our family planning effort. During the past year we have supplied contraceptive pills or devices to 85 women.

For some time we have planned some recipe-idea sessions for the women whose families are participating in our supplemental food program. At long last we held our first class in December in Ulysses. Beginning in January we will hold monthly classes in Garden City, Leoti, Johnson and Ulysses. The philosophy of these classes is to provide alternative ideas for using the various food items, as well as to give the women an opportunity to share the various methods that they have discovered. Make no mistake, some of these ladies have some truly ingenious ideas. Not only are they ingenious, their concoctions are delicious and nutritious too! Nutrition, of course, is our primary goal. Judging by our first session, the classes may prove to be extremely popular.

Throughout the year, we have attempted to give the women ideas for using the various items and to provide some basic recipes. Ironically, after searching high and low for some recipes to utilize the scrambled egg mix (our problem item), and finially locating some excellent ones, the scrambled egg mix has been discontinued.

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IV HOUSING AND SANITATION

Housing is unquestionably our most glaring problem. This has always been true and will continue to be until Kansas adopts a state housing code. A migrant housing code will not do. A housing code applicable to all housing is necessary and essential. If a state migrant housing code did exist, it would apply only to housing for migrants contracted to work a certain crop and would not apply to housing used by seasonal farm workers residing in the area, former migrants, and other low-income groups. A migrant code would simply allow too many loopholes.

Western Kansas, like many rural areas of the nation, suffers from the combined problem of an acute housing shortage and some very pathetic and substandard housing. An exaggeration? Come take a look. Considering that the greatly disputed 1970 census showed a decline in population in western Kansas, one wonders where those long gone people might have lived. Perhaps they were cave dwellers. In all fairness we should undoubtedly mention that the population <u>is</u> seasonal. Nevertheless, even in the winter months very few vacancies exist in either low-income or middle class housing.

Both Lakin and Leoti have applied for HUD grants to construct low income housing. Garden City has also applied for a HUD grant for housing for the elderly. A proposal to apply for family low-income housing was defeated. There were strong feeling on the part of some that more low-income housing of a general nature would attract undesirable people to our fair city. Apparently those "concerned" individuals were not aware that "those people" are already here and have no decent place to live. Ulysses received confirmation of a HUD grant a year ago and will break ground for a 40-unit complex in the spring. The 40 units will be individual dwellings. These new HUD complexes will undoubtedly help alleviate part of the problem for those residing on a year-round basis in Kansas.

The housing problem is complex. Existing houses and apartments which are available to the migrant and "settled-out migrant" are in the first place too small for a family of three, never mind a family of anywhere from eight members up to twenty or more. Because units are small and overcrowded, they take more than normal abuse. Some families abuse housing. However, contrary to the popular conception, far more families can and do take good care of housing--particularly if they are initially provided with something decent.

Lakin and Ulysses have workable housing codes at the present time. Lakin's is superior because it possesses jurisdiction over the county as well as the city. It is also rigidly enforced. The result is that Lakin and Kearny County unquestionably have the best housing in the project area. Ulysses' code has recently been revamped, and it is our hope that in the coming months it will be avidly enforced.

The other communities in the project area have either no code at all or such a flimsy code that it is only slightly better than none. For example, Leoti's code requires that each house within the city limits be connected to the city sewer system. Few are. The sewer regulation is the total content of the code.

At this point in the project history, Goodland and Leoti are competing for the honor of the worst housing, with several other communities close behind. It is a dubious honor.

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Four of the VISTA Volunteers assigned to the project since last March have been working on self-help projects. Last spring Marilyn and Neal Bierling conducted a housing survey as a tool to get acquainted, as well as to learn something about housing in Ulysses. A few findings follow:

1) Thirty-nine of the eighty-five families surveyed were below the O.E.O. poverty guidelines of $3600.00. The $3600.00 is a gross adjusted income figure with number of family members taken into consideration. But if the higher cost of living in Ulysses were taken into account, many more families would have been below the poverty guidelines.

2) Families having a head of household 60 years of age or older had an average income of $148.00 per month.

3) Families below the O.E.O. guidelines for poverty were spending an average of 40% of their adjusted income for rent and utilities.

EXAMPLE:

Family of five living in a four room basement house. Income $300.00 per month. Rent $100.00 per month or 43% of adjusted income, including utilities.

Family of nine renting a three room house for $66.00 per month, utilities extra. Total income $400.00 per month, 13.3% of income spent on housing, excluding utilities.

Family of ten paying $54.00 per month for three room apartment, utilities extra. Total income $400.00 per month, 21% of adjusted income spent on housing, excluding utilities.

Family of seven paying $100.00 per month for a house trailer, 46% of adjusted income, excluding utlities.

Currently both the Bierlings and Bob and Ellen Erickson in Leoti have formed self-help housing groups. Their housing experiences and experiences as VISTAs are described more fully in the Volunteers in Service to America section of the report.

We would like to explain briefly the mutual self-help housing-program. This program is sponsored by the Farmers Home Administration and proven amazingly successful in Oklahoma, Colorado, Nebraska, New Mexico, California and many other states. In this program six to twelve low-income families pledge to work together to build each other's homes, and thereby save a considerable amount of money on construction costs. Funds for the land, materials, and a salary for the construction supervisor are provided by Farmers Home Administration. The families meet together periodically and make decisions regarding design of the house, modified features, color schemes, etc. Interest rates on the loans vary from 1% to 7½%, depending on income and the size of the family. Houses are built step by step, so that no one's house is finished very much sooner than any of the others. Not only do families save money by building their own homes, but each person learns a skill at the same time, which may improve his future employment opportunities. The psychological merits of such a project should be obvious. Not only does a family have the opportunity to prove to the communtiy that they can do it, but they prove it to themselves as well.

At the present time the Ericksons and the Bierlings have ten

families committed to the program. This will be the first mutual self-help project in Kansas. Depending upon Farmers Home Administration these homes may become a reality in the spring. (See VISTA section)

We have discussed briefly some of the programs which may partially alleviate the housing shortage. At this point growers seem ever reluctant to commit themselves to new migrant housing units. This is because the grower feels that the day of the migrant may end any time -- as soon as mechanization conquers the beet scene.

It seems that the only, effective cure for substandard housing and poor sanitation is a state housing code. Perhaps such an idea is a frivolous dream. But such a code is essential!

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V NURSING SERVICES

The basic reason for any success our project enjoys is the splendid cooperation we receive from health personnel, agencies, institutions, and the many organizations who assist us in countless ways. This sort of cooperation is the essence of the intricate referral system that makes our nursing services and all our services a reality. Explaining the mechanics of our service is often difficult. Basically, there is system to all our services, but because crucial problems and emergencies always take priority, the system is often temporarily abandoned. For example, the nurse usually spends three days per week in other communities, and almost invariably spends Mondays in Ulysses. However, when a whole raft of urgent problems develop elsewhere, she may not return to Ulysses for two or possibly three weeks. At other times she may spend most of her week in Ulysses. At any rate, we endeavor to keep to some kind of a schedule, but at times our activities are determined solely by priorities.

The nurse makes routine visits in each of several communities. Many, many specific problems are referred to us by county nurses, school nurses, doctors, dentists, hospitals, schools, and concerned individuals in all of the various towns in which we work. Also, there is the miraculous grapevine whose efficiency and speed is strangely enough improving. Mrs. Sanchez tells Mrs. Rios to tell Mrs. Rodriquez to tell Connie that ..... By the time the message reaches us we can't always know what the problem is, but we do know where it is. We often have a pretty clear idea of the scope and nature of the problem as well.

With the beginning of another harvest season, migrant workers and their families arrived in May or earlier. Home visits were stepped up; the migrant school program was explained to parents, and information was given on the schedule of clinics. Also immunization records and health problems were checked. Families seemed very anxious to cooperate by bringing children's birth certificates and immunization records.

This summer Daylight Savings Time did not seem to affect our clinics. Our migrant staff assisted with usual registration of patients. Clinics usually last two hours or till all patients have been seen. A schedule follows:

CLINIC SCHEDULE - 1970

Ulysses	Monday	8:00 P.M.
	June 1	
	June 8	Ulysses Clinic
	June 15	Dr. Brewer
	June 22	Dr. Tillotson
	June 29	
	July 6	
	July 20	
Leoti	Tuesday	7:00 P.M.
	June 2	
	June 16	Wichita County Clinic
	June 23	Dr. Ward
	June 30	
	July 7	
	July 14	

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Garden City	Wednesday	8:00 P.M.
	June 3	
	June 10	Eichhorn Clinic
	June 17	Dr. Eichhorn
	June 24	719 Kansas Plaza
	July 1	
	July 8	
Johnson	Thursday	7:30 P.M.
	June 4	
	June 18	Stanton County Clinic
	July 2	Dr. Dailey
	July 16	
Sublette	Thursday	8:00 P.M.
	June 25	
	July 9	Thiemann Clinic
	July 23	Dr. Thiemann

We were fortunate this summer in having a 3rd year student nurse and a 1st year medical student from Kansas Medical Center assisting at the clinics as well as in the various screenings at the schools, making home visits, etc.

Dr. Dickerson moved from Kearny County the first part of June, leaving this county without a doctor. Migrant families were referred to doctors and clinics in Garden City and Ulysses. Referrals thus far from the project area to the Texas State Health Department on patients needing follow up care, totaled 36 as follows:

Holcomb - Garden City	8
Ulysses	12
Johnson	1
Leoti	2
Sublette	1
Goodland	5
Sharon Springs	3
Lakin	4

Family planning services were ably conducted by Paula Leaver, area family planning nurse, at migrant family clinics in Ulysses, Garden City, and Leoti. These services included education films and discussion. Those who desired a method received a Pap test, were examined by the doctor, and received a prescription for the method of their choice.

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Diabetes screening by the Combistix method at migrant clinics was provided for 278 adults. Two diabetics were hospitalized, stabilized, and referred to the Texas State Department of Health for follow-up. Services provided in each area follow:

ULYSSES -- GRANT COUNTY

Our clinic attendance in Ulysses increased this summer mainly because the migrant population was greater, and families at the camp made a special effo[illegible]o attend. There were 218 persons examined at Ulysses clinics. Total of 64 physicals were given with these findings.

1	Heart murmur under treatment
6	Ear washings for wax
1	Case of dermititis of the right thigh
1	Alopecia
1	Obesity
1	Cyst removed 2cm in size located behind right ear.

A total of 96 TB skin tests were completed at clinics and the migrant school. One family was referred to Dodge City Regional Chest Clinic for X-ray's and a referral was sent in to the Texas Department of Health for follow-up. Physicals were completed on all children attending the Title I program and financed by Title I funds.

VISION TESTS	97
Referred	6
Glasses Prescribed (Provided by Title I funds)	6
HEARING TESTS	75
Referrals	0
IMMUNIZATIONS	116

At clinics and county office.

Hgb SCREENING	64
Retested by M.D. and placed on Iron	11

Through the full cooperation of Grant County physicians, county nurse Jerry Menzie, migrant school staff and project staff, long hours were spent dealing with health problems and follow-ups for migrant families in this area.

The following is a brief case history of one Grant County family. On June 8 a family of four children and their parents were seen at the Ulysses Clinic. All family members were suffering from severe cases of impetigo, and all had infected sores over their entire bodies. The doctor prescribed medication and phisohex soaks, as well as close follow-up by the county-nurse and staff nurse. The baths presented a problem because the family lived at the Milepost Camp where there is

only one outside, unlighted shower shared by ten families as well as a significant number of crawling, uninvited guests. The county nurse located some large metal wash tubs which partially solved the problem. The following week the family returned to the clinic. The impetigo was much improved. By a third visit it was nearly gone. This family returned to Texas in late June because of a family emergency. Before they left, their one year old child and their small infant were treated for thrush. A six year old also had extensive dental problems. Partial treatment was completed before the family's departure. Referrals were made on several family members.

HOLCOMB - GARDEN CITY -- FINNEY COUNTY

Six clinics were held this summer at Dr. Eichhorn's office. A total of ninety-one patients were seen. Additionally, eighty-two physicals were given to migrant school and day care children by Dr. Eichhorn. In general, the health of the children seemed much better than in past years. A total of twenty-six Tuberculin Skin Tests were given at the Day Care Center and no referrals were made.

Hgb SCREENING.....	66
Retested and placed on Iron	18
VISION TESTS.....	47
Referred.....	5
Glasses Prescribed	5
HEARING TESTS.....	62
Referrals.....	0
URINE SCREENING.....	85
Referrals.....	0

The Holcomb Day Care Center had a total enrollment of nineteen children. Hours were from 8:00 A.M. to 3:30 P.M. This helped the working mothers. The day care center was well organized and well staffed. Immunizations, tuberculin skin tests, and physicals were kept on file, and balanced nutritious meals were served.

Also, we screened 85 children at the school with the combistix tests for PH, glucose and protein in urine. All results were negative.

SUBLETTE -- HASKELL COUNTY

This area had a smaller number of migrant workers than surrounding counties. This summer quite a few of them left the area early. Families were found living in the nearby towns of Copeland, Satanta and Ryus.

Our clinic attendance was low because of a combination of circumstances. The night of the first clinic Dr. Thiemann was taken ill, and our clinic was cancelled. The evening of the second clinic a woman with severe dog bites and a male victim of an auto accident kept Dr. Thiemann in the emergency room till nearly midnight. Clinic patients were given the option of either waiting or returning the next day. Many waited. A number of migrant families from Haskell County also attended the Ulysses clinics.

A total of 43 physicals were given at the Sublette Grade School by Dr. Thiemann.

FINDINGS:

Aortic systolic heart murmurs - referred	2
Otitis Media, Rx given	3
Hives - Rx given	2
Perforated ear drum	3
Nasal allergy	1
Ear washings for wax	3

Mr. White, Migrant School Director, and Robert Gutierrez had quite a busy summer helping with health problems that needed attention at school and assisting with screening, and transportation for the children. Their assistance was invaluable.

VISION TESTS	31
Referred for retest	1
HEARING TESTS	36
Referred	0
Hgb TESTS	37
Retested and placed on Iron supplement	6
TUBERCULIN SKIN TESTS	30
Referrals	0

JOHNSON AREA

The community of Johnson and the people of the county are interested and willing to help the migrant families who arrive each season. The citizens support the Johnson Day Care Center, which is very helpful to migrant working mothers with pre-school children. The care at the center is excellent. The Day Care Center opened June 8, 1970. Hours were from 7:00 A.M. to 5 P.M. The staff had volunteer helpers from the community.

The Center was well organized and staffed by Sister Kathleen Kelly, Sister Rose Ann Wolke, Mary Pena, Dorothy Browder, and a number of community volunteers.

Nineteen children and the staff members received tuberculin skin tests, physical examinations, and immunizations at the migrant health clinics. We had four clinics held at Dr. Dailey's office. A total of eighty-nine patients were seen. A total of eighty-eight immunizations were given to children at the clinics.

Case history for Stanton County: A 46 year old female was examined at the clinic. The patient had previously had an umbilical hernia repaired. At this time she complained of abdominal pain and a lump could be felt with pressure on the left side when the patient was in a standing position. The patient appeared nervous and was menopausal. Medication was prescribed. The doctor asked the project nurse to arrange for an appointment with Doctor Wiley in Garden City for consultation and examination of the patient.

Dr. Wiley examined the patient at Bob Wilson Memorial emergency room on July 24. Surgery was scheduled for August 21 at Stanton County Hospital. A daughter, age 4, had also been examined and scheduled for surgery for a small umbilical hernia which was done on July 14 at Stanton County Hospital by Dr. Dailey. The husband was working part-time, and had no hospitalization insurance to pay the hospital. Project hospitalization funds were used to help this family.

Several follow-up visits have since been made to the family. Recovery of both patients has been excellent.

A young wife (age 15) and her husband (age 41) had arrived from Texas and had been here a week when she contacted the migrant project. Her husband was working three hours a day hauling beets. She was eight months pregnant and had never been examined by a physican. The couple was living with 12 other relatives in a house in Holcomb. Three weeks prior to admission to the hospital the patient fell and was admitted to the emergency room for treatment.

On October 1 the patient was admitted to the hospital and a second physican was consulted on the case. As a child the patient had received extensive burns on the lower part of her body leaving scar tissue. Due to this problem she deliverd by Caesarean section at 35 weeks, a normal living male infant weighing 6 lbs, 10 oz.

On October 12, the project nurse was notified by hospital of a second admission of the infant who was hospitalized over night with an infected cord. The project nurse visited with the mother the following day. The mother appeared shy and afraid, and did not seem willing to talk. She appears much younger than her given age.

The sister-in-law answered all questions for the mother, and had taken over the care of the infant. She was giving the infant a bath at this time. I observed the infant and his cry seemed weak, the cord was off and it looked healed, with no drainage.

I stressed to the mother that it was very important to take the infant in for a weekly check, and she agreed to do so. I told her I would return to help her with the infant's care when she felt better, and I would return in one week.

I visited with the mother after learning of the death of the infant. The mother stated that they had taken the infant in to be examined by the doctor, and had stopped at the laundry to wash before going home. It was cold, but the infant was wrapped up well with blankets. One hour after leaving the laundry and arriving home, the infant began crying very sharply as if in pain. The doctor

was called and notified of the infant's condition. The doctor instructed the mother to take the infant to the emergency room. The infant had begun to gasp when they arrived at the hospital. He was placed under oxygen, but shortly after admission the infant expired. Cause of death was diagnosed as laryngotracheo bronchitis.

The project nurse has urged the mother to have a post partum check. Family planning was also discussed.

LEOTI - WICHITA COUNTY

There were six clinics held at Doctor Ward's office in Leoti. A total of 92 patients were seen at the clinics.

Health services offered as follows:

Hgb SCREENING	84
Retested and placed on iron	26
HEARING SCREENING	79
Referred	0
VISION SCREENING	92
Referred	9
Corrective lenses	6
No lenses required	3
TB SKIN TESTS	60
Referred	0

Immunizations at clinics and school..... Total 307

Physical examinations were given by Willard Werner, M.D., with twenty-one referred. Referrals were made to the family clinics for tonsillitis and undescended testicle.

Wichita County does not have a county nurse. Kathy Lane is employed as school nurse and assumes many functions that would ordinarily be performed by a county nurse. Kathy also is employed as nurse for the migrant school. She is a pleasure to know. Her commitment to her work and her community are truly admirable. Kathy's comments about the summer follow:

"Each year brings new faces and subsequent new problems and challenges. It is always reassuring to see some old faces also. Improvements are made each year in areas that at one time were not adequate. Better organization means faster and better follow-up on most medical problems. More students are tested early in the summer before they leave our school for another area. The Migrant Transfer Record will eventually help us greatly, but in Kansas at the present it is not being used to its full advantage.

I feel at long last migrant children are beginning to reap the rewards of summer sessions in Kansas. I see progress each year. In my community a great help has been our VISTA Volunteers. Their accomplishments have been tremendous, and I see evidence of attitudes perhaps changing a little due to their presence and persistence. Much more needs to be done in the field of migrant education and health, but we have made a start".

LAKIN - KEARNY COUNTY

Mrs. Claire Fawcett is the Kearny County Public Health Nurse. She also provides services at the Day Care Remedial School Center each summer. Her report follows:

Migrant home visits were started on May 25, 1970, and a total of twenty-four families were visited. During the visit, the health program was discussed and health problems in the family were noted. Most homes were clean and parents were anxious to discuss immunizations and have the children participate in our program. Most families now carry records of immunizations.

Our overall health program started June 2nd when Dr. Dickerson did physicals on ninety students. On the whole, very few medical problems were evident. One student with a grade II functional murmur was found, several with cerumen in both ears, but generally all students were in good health.

Upon doing hemoglobins about 60% were noted to have iron deficiency anemia. These students were started on hematinic therapy receiving Rubraton daily. Other students received vitamins daily as a few were underweight.

Vision screening was done using a Snellen chart along with a Titmus machine. Nine students were referred and five were fitted with corrective lenses.

Hearing screening using a Maico Audiometer checked all school age students along with five and six year olds in day care. Only one student observed had a hearing loss, and the loss was probably due to an otitis media externa that had been treated the previous week.

Dental check on all students was done the first week of school by Dr. Mankin of the Kansas State Department of Health. A total of seventy-five students were checked. 56% of those checked were found to be in good condition. The remaining 44% were treated by Dr. Jon Wheat of Lakin, and most dental work was completed before the termination of the program.

Immunizations including D.P.T., D.T., Polio, Rubella, Measles, and T.B. testing were done.

During the six week period many minor injuries were sustained and first aid administered. Six students complained of ear infections and were treated with Ilosone and Furacin drops.

One case of cervical adenitis was observed and this child was also started on chemotherapy. One family was treated for pinworms under the direction of Dr. Brewer of Ulysses.

Home visits to families were made periodically. Several medical problems were referred to clinics. One 50 year old female was diagnosed as Typhoid and was hospitalized and treated. Her entire family along with contacts received typhoid vaccine and

the case was referred to her homebase at Lovington, New Mexico. Water sample from their private well was analyzed and did not conform to standards.

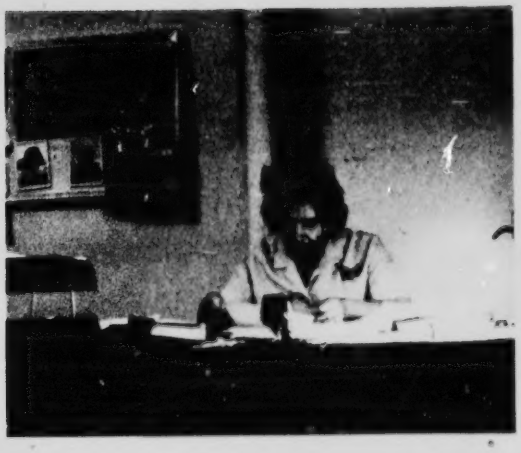
The health program included daily showers and shampoos. Each student had his own health kit including wash cloth, soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, and comb. Many health films were used and the areas covered were nutrition, safety, body functions, and dental health. All films were followed by discussion.

On the whole, the program was very successful and helpful both to families and students participating.

Janie Perez, home visitor, was most valuable to the program and did outstanding work.

IMMUNIZATION REPORT

	% Receiving Immunizations Previously	% Receiving Immunizations During Summer Program
D.P.T.	85.5 %	14.5 %
D.T.	84.0 %	16.0 %
Polio	79.7 %	20.0 %
Rubeola	48.0 %	52.0 %
Smallpox	46.0 %	0 %
Rubella	41.0 %	59.0 %



1970 CLINIC TOTALS

TOWN AND COUNTY	NO. OF CLINICS	HOURS-DOCTOR	COST	HOURS-NURSES	COST	GRAND TOTAL	PERSONS SEEN AT THE CLINIC
Garden City Finney County	8	15½	$620.00	11½	$57.50	$677.50	173
Lakin Kearny County	1	2½	$100.00	-	-	$100.00	90
Leoti Wichita County	7	15½	$620.00	-	-	$620.00	170
Ulysses Grant County	7	18½	$895.00	19½	$97.50	$992.50	218
Johnson Stanton County	4	8	$320.00	-	-	$320.00	89
Sublette Haskell County	3	5½	$220.00	-	-	$220.00	132
Goodland Sherman County	2	8½	$340.00	8½	$42.50	$382.50	187
Sharon Springs Wallace County	2	4	$160.00	8	$40.00	$200.00	99
St. Francis Cheyenne County	2	7	$280.00	-	-	$280.00	38
GRAND TOTAL:	36	85	$3,555.00	47½	$237.50	$3792.50	1196

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1970 NURSING SERVICES SUMMARY

Name of Town	County	Hearing Screening		Snellen Vision Screening		Immunizations	Physicals	TB Screenings	
		Total	Referred	Total	Referred	Total	Total	Total	Referrals
Holcomb	Finney	62	0	47	5	53	117	26	0
Lakin	Kearny	71	1	68	9	112	73	0	0
Leoti	Wichita	79	1	92	9	307	78	60	0
Johnson	Stanton	0	0	0	0	88	30	30	0
Goodland	Sherman	106	2	140	11	239	203	234	0
Ulysses	Grant	75	0	97	6	116	102	96	0
Sublette	Haskell	36	0	31	1	12	43	30	1
Sharon Springs	Wallace	88	8	66	6	89	99	99	4
St. Francis	Cheyenne	18	0	17	4	14	18	18	0
GRAND TOTALS:		535	12	558	51	1030	763	593	5

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VI MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES

During the peak season of June and July a total of 25 family clinics were held. Nine clinics were also held for the specific purpose of examining children attending the Title I Day Care -- Remedial School Programs. In total 1212 patients were seen at clinics. Family clinics were held in Finney, Grant, Haskell, Stanton and Wichita Counties. Patients were seen on a fee for service basis in all counties. The project paid for 1144 office calls on this basis.

Clinic attendance was much improved for the most part. Several clinics in Ulysses had an attendance of more than 50. Leoti clinics were also relatively well attended. Clinics have in the past never been held in Leoti as the doctor in that community had made it more than obvious that he did not wish to have the clinics in his office nor did he wish to be the participating physician. Consequently, migrant health clinics have always been held in Scott City or Tribune. The distance to both of these communities is over 20 miles. With families returning late from the fields and transportation problems, clinic attendance was very low in 1968 and 1969. In fact, a number of clinics were cancelled because of lack of attendance. This year a new doctor took over the practice of his retired predecessor. Dr. Ward seemed quite willing to participate in the clinics. The Leoti location was definitely a factor in higher clinic attendance this year.

Another factor affecting an increased clinic attendance was a slight increase in the migrant population. Probably a much more significant factor, however, was the superior rapport established with each family by the project nurse. The increased mobility of the staff created by having three extra summer staff members, all well versed in the field of health and techniques involved in home visits, was also a definite plus factor. The VISTA volunteers also did a fine job of "reminding" families about the clinics. With a well seasoned staff and experienced summer personnel our summer went relatively smoothly. Ironically, our biggest snag was "back at the fort". The project clerk-typist was stricken with an appendicitis on the 31st of May. Her appendix ruptured before she ever got to the hospital, and her recovery was slow. Consequently, we had no secretary to answer the phone, no one to do the typing, etc, etc. June is our busiest month, and Neva couldn't have been sick at a worse time. We managed to have someone in the office mornings, but most afternoons we had no choice but to close the office.

Somehow we always survive through the summer despite the fact that every staff member feels that he will die of exhaustion, starvation, or both, before the summer ends.

A number of patients were referred to specialists during the year. Two of these had suffered great hearing losses and were examined in Salina. One of the patients was a nine-year-old from Leoti. This girl's problem had not become apparent until she entered the class of a teacher who had a very high pitched voice. The child's school work took a plunge down hill. School nurse, Kathy Lane, tested the girl and found her problem to be in the high frequency range. Dr. Monte Allen confirmed this finding and suggested that since her hearing loss was borderline, that a change

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in her class seating plan might partially solve the problem. He suggested that if her school performance did not improve, consideration might be given to a hearing aid. The seating change seems to have done the trick. The child's class work has showed a great improvement. Dr. Allen felt that her ear damage was congenital and had not been apparent before because most of her teachers and family members had relatively low-pitched voices. Ironically, the child was not aware that she had any hearing problem.

The second hearing referral was also a borderline case where permanent damage was diagnosed. Because the hearing loss was borderline and involved only one ear, a hearing aid was not prescribed.

Four patients were also referred to an opthamologist. Two patients had pterygiae. Surgery was not indicated at this time. Both patients are to be re-checked in a year. The third case involved a minor injury with no serious consequences.

The fourth referral involved a detached retina in a nine year old from Leoti. This problem was first found in the routine vision screening during the summer. Her left eye apparently had vision loss of approximately 80%. She was subsequently referred to a optometrist, an opthomologist and to the Eye Clinic at Kansas University Medical Center. Both optholomologists in Liberal, Dr. Jess Koons, and Dr. Samuel Jones and his associates at the Medical Center diagnosed her condition as a nearly complete retina separation probably of congenital origin. All those who examined this child felt that chances of surgery correcting the condition were practically nil.

Immunization services and services largely provided by a nurse are described under Nursing Services.

Dental surveys were conducted at each Title I program location during the first two weeks of June. Dr. James Mankin, Chief of the Dental Health Section of the Kansas State Department of Health, conducted the surveys in Sharon Springs, Lakin, Holcomb and Sublette. The surveys in other locations were conducted as follows: Leoti, Dr. Charles Purma; Goodland, Dr. J.W. Beynon; St. Francis, Dr. Tim Poling; Ulysses, Dr. Jon Wheat.

A summary of the dental survey conducted by Dr. Mankin is reproduced below. Results of the surveys conducted in other communities could not be compiled with Dr. Mankin's survey because missing and filled teeth were not recorded on some of the other surveys.

The purpose of the survey was to determine the number of children requiring treatment and the dental caries experience of migrant children.

The criteria used for determining the dental caries experience was the usual classification of DMF (decayed, missing, filled) for permanent teeth and DEF (decayed, extracted, filled) for deciduous teeth. 69% of the children examined in Dr. Mankin's survey required no dental treatment. Of the children examined in Goodland, Leoti, St. Francis and Ulysses 47.5% required no dental treatment.

It should be noted that most children come from very high fluoride areas in Texas. Water supplies in Western Kansas contain ideal fluoride levels. Thus the percent of children requiring treatment is much lower than one might expect to find in a non-fluoride area.

Dentists who participated in the dental program by holding clinics were: Dr. Jon Wheat, Lakin; Dr. Lewis Palmer, Ulysses & Johnson; Dr. Ted Maple, Ulysses; Dr. Charles Purma, Leoti; Dr. J.L. Beynon; Dr. N.F. Hirsch; Dr. J.W. Burcham, all of Goodland.

Dental Caries Experience - Children of Migrant Workers

Four Day Care Centers

June 4-5, 1970

Day Care Center	Age	Number of Children Examined	Children Requiring No Dental Treatment		Dental Caries Experience							
					Deciduous				Permanent			
			Number	Percent	d	e	f	def	D	M	F	DMF
Sharon Springs	3-5	28	19	68%	1.46	0.04	0.46	1.96	-	-	-	-
	6-14	50	33	66%	0.62	0.06	0.50	1.18	0.02	0.04	0.34	0.40
Lakin	3-5	18	11	61%	1.11	0.00	0.11	1.22	-	-	-	-
	6-14	58	35	60%	0.76	0.00	0.64	1.40	0.14	0.00	0.43	0.57
Holcomb	3-5	24	18	75%	0.96	0.00	0.54	1.50	-	-	-	-
	6-14	41	34	83%	0.34	0.00	1.37	1.71	0.07	0.00	0.27	0.34
Sublette	3-14	37	27	73%	1.03	0.00	0.08	1.11	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.18
TOTAL	3-14	256	177	69%	0.82	0.02	0.58	1.42	0.06	0.02	0.21	0.29

0035

Sharon Springs children were treated in Goodland. Dr. Wheat completed work on 125 children from six communities. His new nitrous oxide unit was a definite asset to the program.

The schools in Sublette, Sharon Springs, Goodland, Leoti and Lakin provided transportation to the dentist offices. Children from other communities were transported by the migrant staff. Considerable staff time is spent in informing families of when their children will be having late appointments and the approximate time that they can be expected home. In each case after a visit, we endeavor to explain what was done and why, as well as any follow-up treatment that will be necessary.

The charts which follow, summarize the dental treatment completed on children. A number of late arrivals that had not been screened at the Holcomb and Sublette schools were checked in a dentist's office. Also, a number of children were completed in the spring before the summer screening and are included in the summary.

In all 279 children were completed, 20 partially completed and 24 not started. The children not started left the area very soon after being screened. Only eleven children were screened at Johnson. Five of these needed work. Twelve other children were later found who needed dental work and were referred to Dr. Palmer.

In addition to the children, 15 adults were treated on an emergency basis. These 15 individuals had 28 extractions and 32 amalgam fillings. In total the project paid for 804 fillings, 168 extractions, 61 crowns. Average cost per patient was $24.27.

Two children required the services of dental specialists. They were flown from Garden City to Hutchinson for consultation and treatment. The children were accompanied by a dentist, a registered nurse, and the project coordinator. Transportation was financed by Dr. Jon Wheat.

A Ulysses boy showed extensive pathology near the apices of the four maxillary incisors. There was history of trauma and the centrals were non-vital. A flap operation was performed by Dr. Thompson, an oral surgeon. The areas of pathology were curretted, a retrograde done on one central and apioectomy on the other central. Recovery was rapid and uneventful.

Another child from Ulysses, a seven-year-old girl, was taken to Dr. Roch, periodontist, for consultation. She showed evidence of ginginosis and extensive loss of alveolar bone around the deciduous teeth. A tentative diagnosis of juvenile periodoutosis was made. All systemic factors were ruled out by Dr. Brewer. Patient left the area before local therapy could be rendered. This was unfortunate as the case is extremely rare, and the condition extremely serious.

Plans for the future include the possible use of a mobile dental van equipped with two complete operatories and an x-ray facility. We hope to staff the van with a senior dental student and a senior dental hygiene student on loan from the University of Missouri at Kansas City, or the University of Nebraska. Area dentists would be on hand one day per week to supervise the operation. This would free the staff of the mileage and time required to transport the children to local offices. We also feel more adults could be served via evening clinics.

A product of interest and definite appreciation which we hope to apply next year is the epoxylite fissure sealant. By effectively sealing the pits and fissures in the occlusal surface of teeth where decay begins initially, a substantial decrease in the number of new cavities can be accomplished. It is hoped that by instituting the epoxylite treatment together with routine fluoride application, prophylaxis, and education, we can begin to have prevention rather than restoration and extraction.

0036

SUMMARY OF DENTAL WORK COMPLETED ON CHILDREN

	PERMANENT					PRIMARY			
	Number Treated	Amal	Adaptic	Ext.	Crowns	Amal	Adaptic	Ext.	Crowns
Holcomb	31	16	5		1	39	2	14	10
Johnson	17	36		1		32	3	7	5
Goodland	58	63				102		20	
Lakin	28	11				50		22	4
Sublette	42	20	2		2	59		15	5
Sharon Springs	23	22				49		18	
St. Francis	5	9				7	2		
Ulysses	54	60			1	85	1	14	5
Leoti	42			2	3	14		4	2
TOTAL	299	315	15	13	17	457	8	127	44

0037

SUMMARY OF CHILDREN'S DENTAL SERVICES

	No. Checked	No. Requiring Work	No. Completed	No. Partially Started	No. Not Started	% Completed
Goodland	169	82	56	2	24	68.2
Holcomb[1]	83	31	30	1	0	96.7
Johnson	17	17	15	2	0	88.2
Lakin	76	30	28	2	0	93.3
Leoti	72	45	42	3	0	93.3
St. Francis	14	5	5	0	0	100
Sharon Springs	78	26	23	3	0	88.5
Sublette[2]	69	29	26	3	0	89.6
Ulysses	155	58	54	4	0	93.1
TOTAL	633	323	279	20	24	86.3

1.) 65 children were checked in survey 18 late arrivals were checked in dentist's office.

2.) 37 checked in survey. 32 additional children checked in dentist's office.

9638

VII HOSPITAL SERVICES

Hospital services were first offered by the project in July 1967 when HEW Migrant Health Funds became available for this purpose. The amount of money the project pays is computed by multiplying the Medicare percentage of the hospital by the Medicaid percentage in Kansas. Currently the Medicare percentage of all participating hospitals is 100%. The Medicaid percentage is predetermined at the national level for each state. The Medicaid percentage in Kansas is 61%, which is relatively high among the states on the list. The project, therefore, pays 61% of the hospital charges. In-patient physician fees are paid on a 100% basis.

The project has agreements with 18 area hospitals. The newest hospital to be added to the list is St. Joseph of the Plains in Cheyenne Wells, Colorado, just over the Kansas-Colorado border. Cheyenne Wells is located in close proximity to Sharon Springs and Weskin, which do not have hospitals, and it is more accessible than other Kansas hospitals that require a longer trip to obtain service.

Since the last project report (December 1969) the project has paid for a total of 117 hospitalizations. Total cost to the project was $ 24,604.43. Total number of hospital days was 499. The average hospital stay was 4¼ days. The average cost per patient for both in-patient physician fees and hospital charges was $ 210.29.

Term deliveries and expenses for the newborn accounted for the majority of our hospitalizations. Several serious episodes resulted, with a resulting cost to the project of over $ 1000.00.

It has been mentioned that the project ran out of funds by May, despite transfers of every available dollar from every available source. Consequently, there were a number of hospitalizations that could not be paid by the project. One of these involved a man who was shot while intervening in an argument, sustaining critical injuries that necessitated a hospital stay of 38 days. His total expenses for the first 30 days were $ 6,306.30. The Health Department has presented a claim to the Joint Committee on Claims of the Kansas Legislature requesting that this bill be paid. At the time the patient was admitted to the hospital, we had no idea that this episode would be so costly, and thought the project would have adequate funds. The hospital administrator and surgeon have expressed disenchantment with the project because this account has not yet been paid. The same administrator is also displeased that the project does not pay 100% of hospital charges.

We must follow our Federal Guidelines, whatever each individual staff member would like to do personally. In the final analysis, there is only so much money, and it can only be stretched so far.

Our current budget for hospitalization represents a large increase over past years. We are hopeful that this amount will be sufficient for the year, however, we must note that at this point in our fiscal year, which runs from July 1 to June 30, we have spent half of the funds allotted for this category. With a larger number of migrants and increased medical costs, it is

impossible to project costs.

Our hospitalization plan has helped to meet a desperate need. Migrant families, needless to say, rarely can afford conventional medical insurance. The Great Western Sugar Company provides a hospital insurance plan which covers accidental injuries for families who are contracted by the company. Families who "drift in" are not covered. This insurance obviously does not cover deliveries and expenses for the newborn. Approximately twenty-five migrant hospitalizations were paid by county welfare offices during the past year. Three of these were extremely expensive episodes and involved hospital stays up to one year. Many migrants who would easily qualify for medical assistance to needy, available through welfare programs on the basis of income alone, do not, because the worth of their car or truck exceeds present welfare guidelines of eligibility. A migrant who has a vehicle worth less than $ 750.00 generally won't stay in the migrant business very long. A family simply must have a dependable car or pick-up to be able to get where they need to go.

The project also had good cooperation from Colorado Migrant Health in paying hospital expenses for Colorado families hospitalized in Johnson Kansas, just a few miles from Walsh, Colorado. Since Colorado has no funds for hospital care, but does have money for in-patient physician fees, Colorado paid doctor fees, and our project paid 61% to the hospital for two patients hospitalized in Johnson.

At least one hospital is unhappy with the payment record of families in handling the remaining 39% of hospital charges. Many families do pay the remainder, but some may pay only a portion of the amount due, and some pay nothing at all.

We would suggest, however, that the payment record of migrant families is substantially better than that of most other low income families. We would also suspect that many unpaid hospital accounts presently on hospital books do not belong to low-income families at all. This observation is based on the experience of physicians and dentists in the area, who indicate that the majority of their unpaid accounts belong to middle class families who can afford to pay, but do not wish to. We would also suggest that if our program were not available, unpaid accounts at area hospitals would be much greater than at present.

HOSPITALIZATION DATA

DIAGNOSIS	No.	Total Number of Days	Total Hospital Cost	Total In-Patient Physicians Fees	Total Cost
OB's	25	112	$4,052.44	$3,201.00	$7,253.44
Newborn	22	77	$584.39	$197.00	$781.39
Respiratory Diseases	17	79	$2,032.86	$610.50	$2,643.36
Intestinal Disorders	23	159	$3,920.07	$2,039.00	$5,959.07
Genitourinary Disorders	5	16	$692.01	$168.00	$860.01
Complications of Pregnancy and Puerperium	12	44	$1,902.18	$534.25	$2,436.43
Circulatory Diseases	2	7	$296.24	$77.50	$373.74
Nervous System	2	11	$213.48	$78.00	$291.48
Tonsillectomy	1	2	$101.57	$85.00	$186.57
Dental	2	7	$307.93	$250.25	$558.18
Accidents, Sprains, and Lacerations	5	11	$998.24	$564.00	$1,562.24
Cellulitis	2	3	$423.13	$564.00	$987.13
Infectious Diseases	1	11	$486.11	89.00	$575.11

VIII NORTHWEST COUNTIES REPORT

NURSING SERVICE
By Floriene Whisnant, R.N.

Home visits were accelerated in the first part of May. The families started arriving the last of May. The pace of arrivals increased and continued thru August. We visited 311 families (I know we missed a number). Many families were visited more than once. Follow-up visits were made when medical or dental problems occurred. A total of 689 home visits were made. During these visits the migrant health program, such as immunizations (348 were given), physicals for school children (345 given), dental, vision and hearing checks, Parents signed permits enabling us to do the above. We also explained the Title I Day Care Centers, family planning and our Supplemental Food Program. Housing was checked during these visits. Vitamins were supplied to most families.

The Summer Migrant Schools and Day Care Center began in June and the Goodland staff spent many hours assisting or doing screening and testing. Dental clinics were done in Wallace County by Dr. Mankin, K.S.D.H., in Sherman County by Dr. J. L. Beynon, and in Cheyenne County by Dr. Tim Poling. Physicals on school children were done by Dr. John Chung and staff of Wallace County, Dr. W. W. Smiley of Sherman County and Dr. Lucille Stephenson of Cheyenne County (who also did the vision and hearing screening). Dr. Stephenson is retired and spends much time among the migrant workers and families. The doctors said the children were much healthier this year than past years (some families have returned for the past five or six years).

We moved to our new office the first of August! Previously we had worked from our homes and stored all the supplies and materials there. The new office enables us to serve our people more adequately. They now come to us with all problems, medical, marital, legal, and for assistance in filling out forms for jobs and welfare.

In late August two VISTA Volunteers, Joe Blackford and Dale Himebaugh, came to help us out in any way that they could. They are working on establishing a clothing bank. Their report appears elsewhere in the Project Report.

Much of the work would not have been accomplished, had it not been for my co-worker, Tom Woodward. The cooperation of doctors, dentists, optometrists, the hospital, the schools in our area have also been a help to us. The growers were very cooperative, calling us when families arrived. Great Western Sugar Company was very helpful in locating families. I believe that we accomplished much more in every phase of our work this year. We have many plans for expanding the coming year. Our office is equipped for clinical use, thanks to a doctor who donated furniture. We plan to do more on the line of adult health education, nutrition, and family planning.

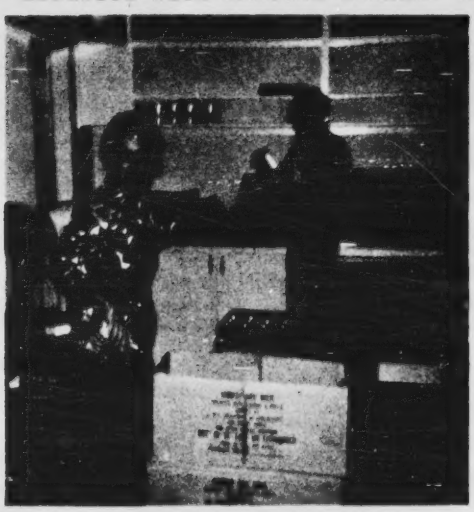
0042

This summer I did the vision and hearing screening in Wallace County with the aid of Tom Woodward, bilingual Health Educator-Sanitarian and translator, and John Fleming, Health Aide. John lived and worked in Wallace County to assist with medical problems that arose in that area. School Nurse, Mrs. Norma Yarger, R.N. and Delores Manzo, bi-lingual liaison employed by Title I, did vision and hearing screening in Sherman County. I did TB skin testing in the three schools and day care center. We spent much time in the Sherman County school day care checking and following up on minor ailments, such as skin irritations and pediculosis. These were treated in school; then the follow up checks were done at home. Two cases of epilepsy were found, referred to the doctor, diagnosed, and put on medication. These were referred to their home state. Parents were told the importance of taking the medication. Two TB suspects or contacts were found. These were x-rayed, placed on medication, and referred to their home state for follow up. One case of malnutrition was also referred.

Family Clinics were held in our state. The doctors saw all who needed medical care in their offices or the emergency room of the hospital. No one was refused medical care.

Our Supplemental Food Program for this area began in April and was welcomed by families that were eligible. Thirty-four families or 96 individuals have received commodities.

Immunization Clinics have been held monthly since we have moved into our office at 105 W. 12th, Goodland. A number of low income families plus migrants are taking part in this program. I also assisted with Rubella Clinics in Sherman and Wallace Counties.



0043

OTHER COMMENTS

By Tom Woodward

With several new counties having migrants this past year the Northwest Kansas Migrant Health Service facilities have been once again dispersed lightly over a rather large area. To counter-react and attend such an area the Northwest Service now has a permanent office and the assistance of 2 VISTA Volunteers: Joe Blackford and Dale Himebaugh. These two factors have facilitated preventive health care in an enlarged densely populated area. The office in Goodland has made available to its constituents a greater variety of continued services: commodity distribution, immunization clinics, a coordinating office with the newly formed Migrant Council (composed of concerned citizens--both Anglo and Mexican), plus regular traditional endeavors.

The office alone has fostered a natural, known, permanent place where migrants can personally associate. Formerly, families were often reluctant to come to health staff's homes. Through the office the people's needs are easily evaluated and directed to other corresponding agencies to be aided: i.e. Welfare, Labor, etc., if the need be not on health lines.

The summer program included physical and dental checks, immunizations, health education in the three migrant schools via films, talks, discussions, and hundreds of home visits. The Migrant Council has asked for speakers during the winter monthly sessions, and it is hoped educational material can be dispersed to the members via coucil meetings before the peak of migrants arrive.

Housing still remains our uppermost problem: there is a constant shortage and that which is available is 75% unacceptable under any health standards. Dr. Lyman, Director of the Kansas State Department of Health has visited the areas and endorses the need for a Kansas Housing Code. The Migrant Council has already accepted the housing shortage as being crucial, and tentatively a committee will complete a study hoping to obtain federal state funds to remedy, at least in part, such problems.

The VISTA Volunteers have initiated an effort to establish an Infant Day Care Center program, and if all goes well, it will be functioning when the peak of the migrants arrive. This service will be continuous including Mexican and Anglo workers, and families incorporated to do the work of aids, sitters, etc. In short, VISTAS, the Migrant Council, and the Northwest Kansas Migrant Health Service are united in coordinating efforts. As a combined group we hope to incorporate other service minded organizations into collaboration with us.

0044

WALLACE COUNTY SERVICES

By John Fleming

The health effort in Wallace County this year showed the benefits of close cooperation between social service agencies in the same community. The Migrant H ealth Project, the Title I Migrant Remedial Day Care Program, the Title I regular Summer School, the Wallace County Welfare Office, and the office of Dr. John Chung, the local physician and health officer, worked closely together....sharing responsibilities for delivering the available services to meet some of the needs of the migrant families.

During the summer season the health project in Wallace County took several directions:

1) Care of children at the Title I Migrant School on a daily basis: Any illnesses that were noticed by the teachers were checked, and a decision was made about sending the child to the doctor's office. Funds for these visits were in the school budget. This daily care was available to all children in the school for the eight-week program. The school day ran from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. The project paid for physician time for school physicals and dental screening and follow-up treatment for all children. The project public health nurse Floriene Whisnant, checked vision and hearing, performed TB screening and Rubella immunizations. Medicine against pinworms was also administered. All children requiring further care were provided with it at no cost to the family. Funds came from the school budget and the doctor's generosity.
2) Evening house-to-house visits with migrant families: After an initial visit for census and history-taking the visits were continued on a roughly once a week basis, and an individual visit lasted anywhere from ten minutes to an hour. Any health problems of the adults or children not in school were handled with advice and simple remedies, or if judged serious, were referred to the doctor. In some cases late evening case conferences with the doctor's staff by telephone helped improve the accuracy of the advice given. One of the most important aspects of the evening home visits was that the parents could be told of the medical treatment that their children were receiving during school hours; without these visits parents would not know for sure if their children had seen a doctor, how serious the case was, or whether or not their child was taking medicine. All of these are most important to the parent.
3) Distribution of USDA Commodities to the families with medical or financial need: During the months of June and July about 3/4 of a ton of food was given in the county to the migrant families.
4) No work in trying to improve housing standards or sanitation was possible in the absence of any local or state standards or legislation. The housing in Wallace County was generally better in quality than the average found in other counties with migrant housing in Kansas, but still in many cases it was bad enough to be an active health danger to the occupants. In some cases this was the fault of the grower or landlord. In

others the migrant tenants did not maintain the house, but whatever the combination of factors involved, without legal standards no action could be taken other than persuasion to eliminate conditions of over-crowding, lack of basic sanitation, or contamination, where they did occur. It should be noted that with the tremendous increase in the number of migrants coming to Wallace County in the last few years, the strain on available housing is acute...and frequently there is no choice for either migrant or grower but to use what is available.

The general health picture this summer was much improved over last year. A full 2/3 of the school physicals were on healthy children...opposed to roughly half the previous year. The most common infection of those who were ill was a fungal infection of the ears; last year pneumonia and lung congestion were most common. The number of children requiring dental care was one-half that of last year.

In spite of this encouraging picture, it may be kept in mind that the migrant child suffers where few of his Anglo contemporaries do. Five children were under treatment for tuberculosis, two for epilepsy, a half dozen for anemia and nutritional deficiencies. Out of the one hundred students in migrant schools everyday, hardly a day went by in which one or two did not have to be taken to the doctor's office for infections, colds, or fevers severe enough to warrant the visit. What other school would find in routine physicals of 100 children, 38 who need further medical, dental, or other treatment?

0046

IX SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM

Our supplemental food program has been in operation in our project area since September 1969. The basic philosophy of this program which utilizes USDA donated foods is to provide a high protein supplement to the diets of those low income individuals within particularly vulnerable categories, that is infants and children under six years of age and prenatal and postpartum women.

Commodities are distributed monthly on an appointed day from local storage areas in Garden City, Johnson, Ulysses, and Leoti. Commodities from the Garden City storage are delivered to eligible families in Scott City, Sublette, and Copeland. Families living in Holcomb and Deerfield come to the Garden City office to receive their commodities, and families living in Ryus come to the Ulysses storage area. Distribution in all of the above areas is taken care of by the staff of the Garden City office. Commodities are also stored in Lakin in the Kearny County Court House and distributed by Claire Fawcett, Kearny County Nurse, and her assistant Helen Coons. Previous to the opening of the Goodland office, commodities were stored gratis in the Emmanuel Lutheran Church in Goodland. Now all commodities are stored in the new office. The project staff distributes commodities to eligible families in Goodland and the surrounding area.

Much of the success of the commodity distribution program is due to the free storage areas provided in Garden City by the Garden City Cooperative Equity Exchange, in Johnson by the United Methodist Church, in Ulysses by the Community Day Care Center, and in Leoti by St. Anthony's Catholic Church. Now that the Garden City office is settled in its new and more spacious location, it is no longer necessary to store commodities at the Co-op. There is ample storage room at the new office to store twelve tons or more. This is the equivalent of an entire shipment.

Although commodities are regularly distributed on only one day per month in each community, they are always available for immediate distribution on an emergency basis. The eligibility for receiving supplemental food commodities is based solely on nutritional need. For example, many of our families who receive commodities during most of the year do not need this supplement to their diet during the summer months of June and July. Basically, this is because more family members can work, and this insures a temporary income sufficient to purchase adequate food for the family. However, at the same time of year many migrants just arriving in the area desperately need the nutritional help that the supplemental food program can give them.

Until July of this year only three counties in our area (Kearny, Grant, and Sherman) had donated food programs. None had food stamp programs. As of July first all counties except Scott, Wichita, and Seward initiated food stamp programs, although no food stamps were actually issued until September. At least one of these counties has yet to issue food stamps. The other three counties listed above refused to have a foods program. However, Wichita County later agreed to initiate a food stamp program.

The present foodstamp guidelines require a family in many cases to be totally destitute before they are eligible not just extremely poor. For example, a family of two having an income of $120.00 per month after their rent payment, would not be eligible.

Also, it is difficult for a family to pay for their food stamps, particularly the first time, and especially when there is frequently a lapse of two weeks between the time the money is paid and the time the food stamps arrive. Often the amount the family must pay for their stamps is far more than they would normally spend for food.

However, in spite of these difficulties some of our families, who are presently receiving commodities, have recently begun to participate in the food stamp program. With the added help of food stamps, perhaps some of these families will no longer need the supplemental food commodities. However, there is no restriction preventing families from participating in both a welfare administered food assistance program and a program of the type we administer. Again, we wish to stress the main criterion is nutritional need which must be verified by a doctor or registered nurse.

During the project year we screened nearly 400 children for hemoglobin deficencies. Testing indicated that more than half of these were anemic. Referrals to area M.D.'s substantiated the results of the screening. Children were subsequently placed on iron therapy. Most of these children participated in the supplemental food program. We feel the high protein foods were a very significant factor in the rapid improvement indicated in later hemoglobin checks. Undoubtedly the program in general is valuable from both a preventive and curative standpoint.

In October the project received shipments of milk at both the Goodland and Garden City sites. Of these shipments over 15,500 lbs. were evaporated milk. We discovered very soon that most of the milk was clabbored. Checks revealed that it was not spoiled, but only lumpy. The milk apparently had ceased to be a homogenous suspension. Since that time the staff has spent many hours turning cases and giving instructions to recipients to shake cans thoroughly before opening. In most cases we have been able to assure people that there is nothing wrong with the milk. However, a few families remain dubious, and we remain concerned that children coming down with flu or colds may be diagnosed by their parents as cases of "Clabbored milkitis".

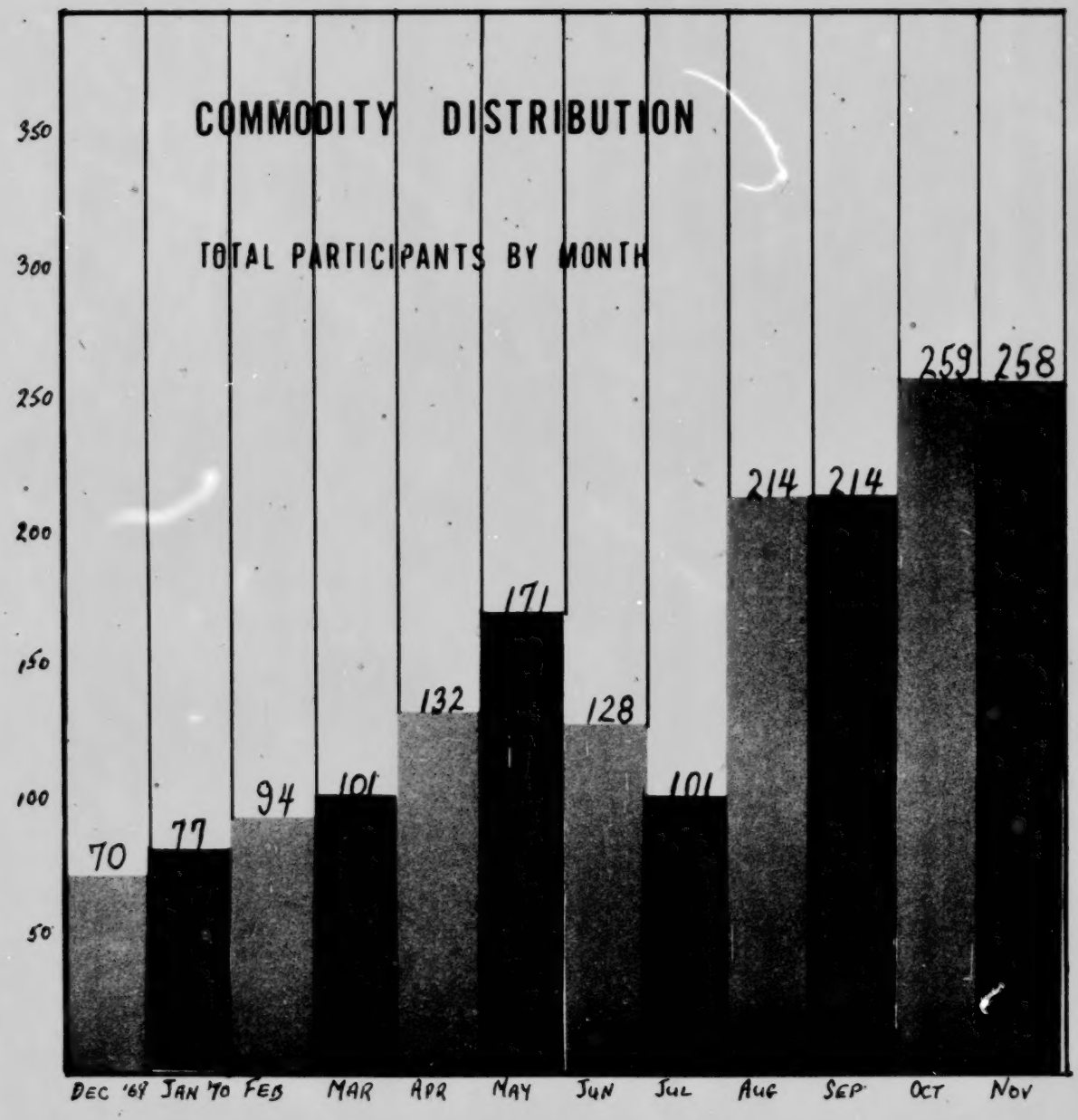
The only other significant problem concerning the program this past year occured during the summer. A number of items including eight cases of juice disappeared from the Johnson storage area. We suspect that the culprits were probably teenagers looking for party supplies. At any rate, the identity of the culprits remains a mystery. The project coordinator has been requested to pay $72.26 for the loss. Under the guidelines of the program the Authorized Agent, in this case the project coordinator is responsible for any avoidable losses.

Despite a few problems the program has been a success. During the past year nearly 36 tons of food has been distributed. We feel that the Supplemental Food Program meets a great need and has been significant in establishing excellent dietary patterns among families participating. In this regard, it seems to be an excellent tool for better nutrition and has definite advantages over other food assistance programs.

		0-6 Months	7-12 Months	1-5 Years	Women before & after pregnancy
1.	Evaporated Milk	30	30	30 (1-2 years) 10 (3-5 years)	2
2.	Instant Milk	--	--	1 (3-5 years) 0 (1-2 years)	1
3.	Farina	2	2	2	1
4.	Corn Syrup	3	3	--	--
5.	Juice	1	2	3	3
6.	Peas	--	--	4	7
*7.	Scrambled	--	1	2	1
8.	Beef	--	--	1	1
*9.	Peanut Butter	--	--	1 Every 2 Mos.	1 Every 2 Mos.
*10.	Instant Potatoes	--	--	1	1

* Recently discontinued by U.S.D.A.

0550


COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION
TOTAL PARTICIPANTS BY MONTH
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
70
77
94
101
132
171
128
101
214
214
259
258
DEC '69
JAN '70
FEB
MAR
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV

X COMMUNITY ACTION AND SUPPORT

During the past year there has been very evident growth in specific communities and areas. The determined concern and dedicated commitment of a few individuals has proved highly contagious. Now we find communities actively involved in seeking solutions for their problems, and in exerting themselves to make these solutions work.

JOHNSON

The Concerned Citizens of Stanton County were responsible for the successful operation of the Day Care Center for the summer of 1970. The center made its services available from June 8 to July 31. Doors were open from 6:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. A total of 32 children attended the center, and the average daily attendance was 17. The largest attendance on a single day was 22.

The well qualified staff consisted of Sister Kathleen, Sister Rose Ann, Mary Pena (bilingual), and Dorothy Browder (cook). This full-time staff received invaluable assistance from 20 adult and 50 teenage volunteer workers and helpers from Johnson, Big Bow, Manter, Rolla, and surrounding areas.

Much of the success of the center was due to volunteer workers and voluntary contributions of various kinds. For example, most of the cookies and snack delicacies were baked and donated by various ladies of the area. Other items which were donated are: beds, toys, paper, paints and crayons, among others. The Johnson grade school facilities were available for all the activities of the center. Mrs. Edna Collingwood donated her basement apartment for living quarters for the Sisters. Viola's Laundry took care of all the center's laundry free of charge. The Thrift Shop conducted by the Methodist Women's Society of Christian Service donated $450.00 to the center. Other cash donations amounted to $50.00. Another source of income was food reimbursement by the school lunch section of the State Department of Education at the rate of 55¢ per day per child. Groceries and supplies were bought at a discount at local stores. A fee of 50¢ per day per child was charged. $78.50 was collected from the parents.

All in all, the Johnson Day Care Center is something of which the community can be proud. Many individuals and groups worked very hard to provide excellent, loving care for the children of the people who worked in their fields.

However, far from being satisfied and complacent, the Concerned Citizens of Stanton County are probing other areas of concern, such as a local youth recreation center. They are also recruiting volunteers to care for the children of the mothers who are attending the nutrition and food preparation classes. With their determination and enthusiasm, they can only succeed.

ULYSSES

Perhaps the biggest step taken in the direction of summer day care in Ulysses was the separate provisions and locations for the care of infants and children under three years old, and the care of

those three to five years of age. The advantages of enlarging and dividing the day care services were innumerable. Both children and adults liked the arrangement. The daily schedule and both individual and group activities could more easily be geared toward the age and development of the child. The friction which often erupts between toddlers and slightly older children was almost completely absent.

The Community Day Care Center and the Community Nursery were in operation from June 8 to August 14. The nursery was open from 6:00 A.M. until 6:00 P.M. or later and each day Monday through Friday. Because the older children attended Migrant School in the mornings, the Day Care Center didn't open until noon. However, after the closing of Migrant School, the Day Care Center kept the same hours as the Migrant Nursery.

Over one hundred infants and small children were loved and cared for at the Ulysses Centers during their ten-week program. Of these, 42 were at the nursery and over 60 were at the day care center. The average daily attendance at the nursery was eleven, and the greatest number of babies to be cared for in one day was eighteen.

Full time staff members were: Sister Anthony Marie, Sister Paula Marie, Mary Schlecht, Margaret McNieve, Shirley Coffindaffer, Lupe Rodriguez, and Joan Perez. These were assisted by five NYC workers and twenty other extremely generous volunteer workers.

The fee charged for child care was $1.00 a day for the first child, 50¢ a day for the second child, and 25¢ a day for each additional child. The fee was computed per family regardless of whether there were children in the nursery or the center or both. Except for a couple of families the people were very good about paying the fees. Over $300.00 in fees was paid.

It would be impossible to attempt to give credit for the innumerable donations and gifts of one kind or other which made the Ulysses Day Care Program even better than last year. Overseeing the whole venture were Pearl Dial (Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Day Care Center) and Karen Yount (Secretary-Treasurer of the Board and Part-time Director of the Summer Program). The Sisters and Margaret McNieve worked as volunteers. They were supported by the Migrant Fund of Catholic Social Service. The Kansas Reconciliation Committee of the Christian Church donated $500.00 toward the summer program. Just as much appreciated was a $25.00 gift made possible by a bake sale of interested local women, and a $16.30 gift resulting from a Kiddie Carnival sponsored by Boy Scout Troop 186. Also the Teen Dance Association voted to donate a sizable portion of their summer profit to the migrant nursery and day care center.

The staff and volunteers were generally interested in the total well-being of each child. Both physical and emotional needs were recognized and met. The emphasis of the summer program was on convincing each child that he is an important and beautiful person. Each individual from the youngest baby (one week old) to the oldest child was respected as an individual and a person.

Of vital assistance to the staff were Doctor Don Tillotson and Jerry Menzie, county nurse. Both so graciously provided their services and could be called at any time.

The community preschool has expanded to include three classes

this year. Forty-five preschool children (ages three to five) participate in the benefits of individual and group experiences and activities. These are particularly important and beneficial for the little Americans of Mexican descent. The preschool also functions under the Board of Directors of the Day Care Center.

The Ulysses Concerned Citizens continues to function as a vital community organization. It has been incorporated for almost a year now. The main areas of endeavor during the past year have been: adult education, tutoring for the children in elementary and high school, preschool education, day care during the school year for the preschool children of working mothers, day care during the summer for the infants and children whose parents work in the fields, driving education and licensing for Spanish-speaking adults, housing, teen recreation, and similar community projects.

OTHER AREAS

Recently a preschool has been initiated in Leoti. Although it is only in the beginning stages, it has very great potential.

Both Goodland and Leoti are thinking in terms of a summer migrant nursery, and this kind of thinking is most heartening and encouraging.

Another hopeful is the possible establishment of summer infant care in Satanta. Some babies and small children were cared for in a home for a few days this summer. There is a definite need for provision for adequate care for small children in the Satanta area.

In Garden City the Girl Scout Troop #59 became very interested in learning about migrants and former migrants, and in being of real assistance in various areas. They collected a fantastic amount of toys, as well as clothing for infants and small children. Many of the toys and educational materials are being utilized in the preschools at Ulysses and Leoti. Other materials have been set aside for the summer programs in Leoti and Goodland. Also, a large quantity of clothing for infants and small children has been donated to the Goodland Summer Nursery. The remainder of the toys and clothing have been put to good use in local families in the Garden City area.

In the spring of 1970 the project was contacted by Rev. Walter Weiss of the Catholic Social Service in Great Bend through Rev. B.C. Groome in Ulysses. Father Weiss wanted to know if Migrant Health Services would like the assistance of a medical student and a nursing student during the summer. The project was enthusiastic at the prospect. Father Weiss recruited Sally Williams (third year nursing student) and Bob Maxwell (first year medical student) from K.U. Medical Center. Catholic Social Service paid each of them $300.00 a month. The project paid their transportation and traveling expenses. Needless to say, Sally and Bob were a real asset to our summer services.

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XI VISTA PROJECT

March 21 was an average day for most people. In Kansas it was a day between snowstorms. For the project coordinator it was a very important day. After 18 months of paper work, letters of intent, proposals, and inquiries of "what ever happened to them," the first four VISTA Volunteers arrived. The project coordinator stood waiting for the Denver-Garden City flight to arrive with mixed feelings of "oh, happy day" and "what have I done?" Thus began the great adventure when Ellen and Bob Erickson and Marilyn and Neal Bierling arrived in Garden City. For Michigan and New Jersey residents this vast flatland must have been startling if not frightening. I have often thought that Columbus' contemporaries must have been born out here. In this light "the world is flat" theory is no mystery at all.

After getting the Volunteers to their communities of Leoti and Ulysses and giving them a chance to catch their breath, several days of orientation began. The basic aim of the orientation was to acquaint the Volunteers with the project and expose them to problems and attitudes of the Mexican-American as viewed both from his vantage point and that of the Anglo community.

The Bierlings and Ericksons had spent six weeks in VISTA training in Colorado plus an additional week in housing training in New Mexico. We had asked that the first Volunteers serve in the capacity of housing and as planners. Housing seemed to be our most glaring need.

In July Hipolita Valenzuela joined the project as VISTA supervisor. Pola's salary is paid from a special VISTA supervisory grant. Among other things Pola may be the only employee in history ever to work four and a half months before receiving her first pay check. Pola has been a tremendous asset in getting our August contingent settled, as well as assisting all the Volunteers on various problems, locating resources, and so on.

In mid-August our second group of Volunteers arrived. During the lapse of time between March and August, VISTA training procedures had changed. Therefore, the August group had only two weeks training, this time in Parkville, Mo., before coming to Garden City. They then were to receive two additional weeks of on-site training here at the project site. Amy Condon, a VOLT Technical Corporation Trainer was also on site to assist with training. On-site training was a new venture for VISTA, VOLT, and the project. Suffice it to say some aspects of the on site training were valuable while others were worthless.

Ollie Thomas, a second year VISTA who had served with the South-east Kansas Community Action Program in Fort Scott, joined the project in May.

Volunteers arriving in August were Joe Blackford, Dale Himebaugh, Mary McDonald, Bob Ordman and Pat Seley. A sixth trainee arrived initially, but had to leave the project shortly thereafter due to medical reasons.

In January the Volunteers will participate in a Spanish in-service training session. A similar session was held in May for the other Volunteers under the direction of Tom Woodward and Marilyn Bierling. Community organization in-service training is tentatively scheduled for all Volunteers in late January.

The purpose of the VISTA project is to deal with a variety of problems which are not specifically of a health nature. These problems are, nevertheless, most significant and a very integral part of the total problem of the migrant and Spanish-speaking farm worker. Thus, the thrust of the VISTA project has been in education, legal assistance, education, housing, and a variety of other endeavors.

Ollie Thomas has been with the project since May. Ollie has worked very closely with area welfare departments, particularly the Finney County Welfare Office. Of particular interest is the fact that Ollie has been instrumental in assisting about twenty families in applying for food stamps. Ollie is well acquainted with the guidelines and has spent many hours explaining the program to various families and gathering information to determine their eligibility. If the family seems to be eligible, Ollie contacts the welfare office, and the family either goes down to the office to complete the application, or a caseworker comes to the home. Ollie also has assisted at the Leoti Preschool, as well as assisting numerous families with a variety of problems. She also was a tremdous help to the staff this past summer assisting us in getting out some essential paperwork in June when our secretary was hospitalized. Ollie conducted a number of health education programs during the summer at the Sublette and Holcomb Title I Programs.

Mary McDonald has been working primarily in the field of tutoring. A former Spanish teacher, Mary has worked with twenty adults helping them to learn English. She generally tutors about seven adults per day. Additionally, she has been the main factor in making a Garden City juvenile probation study hall a reality. The philosophy of the study hall is to assist teenagers on probation in attempting to improve their grades. The court feels that many juveniles get into trouble because of poor school adjustment and thus seeks extreme outlets for their frustrations. Finney County Probate Judge Michael Friesen has been interested in setting up such a study hall for some time. Mary's arrival in Garden City made the study hall a reality. Currently 29-32 teenagers attend the study hall two nights per week.

Joe Blackford and Dale Himebaugh were assigned to Goodland in late August. They are the first Volunteers in Goodland, just as the majority of Volunteers have been the first VISTAs in their communities and in western Kansas. Goodland is a very conservative community, to say the least. Thus, their ground work activities have been both extensive and essential to their ultimate success. They have very carefully established relationships with the community leaders and target population.

Joe and Dale soon became aware that one of Goodland's most pressing needs is an infant day care center for children under three during the summer months. Children between ages three and fourteen are included in the Title I program. Consequently, they have devoted much of their effort towards establishing a day care center. Hopefully, such a center will be in operation by the summer of 1971. At this point it seems almost certain that the newly established Migrant Council will have funds to help finance such a center.

Adult basic education and low income housing are two areas that Joe and Dale hope to deal with in the future.

Since her arrival in Garden City in August Pat Seley has spent a great deal of time getting to know the community and how it operates.

This involves home visits, going to civic meetings and talking to the man on the street.

Her main concern has become the children of the migrant. Many have problems with the transition from Spanish to English. Reading then becomes a burden or bore for this type of child. Tutoring on a one-to-one basis has helped to remedy this situation. Much patience and time are given to the child while helping with spelling, phonics, and understanding what is read. The children she has helped in this manner are between ages nine and twelve.

Dealing with the teen-age Mexican-American requires different tactics. They are not bound to go to school after 16 years of age. Those who aren't in school roam the street, or stay (for the most part) bored at home. Some have small babies and need guidance in post-natal care or how to budget money. Many just want someone to talk to or something constructive to do. Some counseling has been done with the individual teenagers. Some have chosen to try school again, get individual tutoring, or will try to get involved with the Neighborhood Youth Corps. The main goal is to get each one to feel he is of some value.

Like everyone else connected with the project all the VISTA Volunteers maintain a hectic schedule. Therefore, not all of the Volunteers were able to find time to write something for the report.

What follows are some comments by the other Volunteers:

LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Bob Ordman

The legal problems of the poor in Western Kansas deserve attention. As a VISTA Volunteer with certain basic skills in the field of law, gleaned painstakingly from a year in law school, I have been attempting to serve as someone the community can come to when legal problems exist. Most cases, unfortunately, require an attorney (who also, unfortunately, requires a fee), but there are some which entail, at least in the initial stages, investigation, basic research, negotiation, and the like. These cases, then, are the ones with which I can deal, and they run into most of the areas of law which recognizably concern the poor. I include welfare rights, job and wage security, installment loans and contracts, attorney-client relations, and civil rights, in this category. By far, most of my time has been spent trying to clear up cases in these areas.

I'll give an example:

Mr. D., a resident of Leoti, bought a car in San Antonio, Texas, with a time-payment loan from a finance company there. After a few months and several hundred dollars worth of repairs, it became obvious that the car wasn't worth the paper the contract was printed on. The price of the car was about $800.00, to which the finance company added about $300.00 in "finance charges," insurance premiums, and so forth. Mr. D. would pay, over three years, 36.7% more than the cost of the car to the finance company.

Events rapidly forged ahead. The car was taken to a mechanic, who charged $350.00 for repairs which could not improve the machine. He took out an artisan's lien on the car to force payment by the finance company, technically the owner of the car. Meanwhile, Mr. D. became unemployed and, in lieu of starving, ceased his $29.00 monthly payments to the company. The balance due was about $900.00.

He began receiving letters from the company, offering to extend the term of repayment for an additional "finance charge". At this point I began looking at the contract and the general situation. The loan had been transferred to another company, which had then contacted a local collection agency in Garden City. Letters continued to roll in at a fast clip. All seemed lost.

Then, a ray of light. I found an insurance policy on some furniture of Mr. D.'s which was serving as collateral for the loan. Mrs. D. informed me that the furniture had burned in a fire in San Antonio, according to her sister. Realizing that the insurance policy covered such accidents, that the finance company was the primary beneficiary, and that the amount of the policy, if paid, would wipe out most of the balance due, we began trying to establish the existence of the fire and the destruction of the furniture. Mrs. D. called her sister a number of times, but she could give us none of the information we needed. We were trying to determine the date and location of the fire, from which information we could obtain a record of the fire from the fire department in San Antonio. This would be enough to make a claim for the insurance money.

Since Mrs. D.'s sister was not helpful, I contacted a VISTA Supervisor in San Antonio and asked him to do some investigating into the matter. When I hadn't heard from him for several weeks, I called the finance company, with whom I had been in contact several times, gave them as much as we had, and asked them to check.

We are still waiting.

As can be seen, the case is not resolved yet, and won't be for some time. The question of the artisan's lien is still not settled. The fact that Mr. D. now has some income, and can resume payments, is also a problem. And the business with the furniture is still at loose ends.

The case of Mr. D. has already taken four months. Others can be cleared up in several days.

Besides individual cases, I have done some work in attempting to get some sort of legal aid established in this area, without success. After innumerable letters, after attending a meeting of the Legal Aid Committee of the Kansas Bar Association, I have been able to establish only the fact that legal aid in western Kansas will be a long time coming, no doubt a longer time than I have. This is not to admit defeat; it is merely to say that I have ceased to consider legal aid as my primary goal.

Currently I am in the midst of setting up a series of classes to be conducted, at least initially, in Garden City, dealing with the legal rights of the poor. The subjects covered will be those mentioned at the beginning of this report, as well as others. One could consider this project to be one means of helping the poor to help themselves, one means of educating them in something of which they have little or no knowledge, and one means of assisting the poor to cope with an unfamiliar, a confusing, and an often hostile society.

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HOUSING AND EDUCATION
Marilyn and Neal Bierling

When we first heard that we were coming to Ulysses, we were prepared for anything. We knew in advance that there would be Spanish-speaking migrants; also, our friends who knew Kansas told us that it would be hot, dusty, and dry. After nine months here, there is quite a bit that we could add to that description.

Most of our first week in Kansas was spend in Garden City, in the office of the Migrant Health Project. The Concerned Citizens group of Ulysses also helped to orient us to the project.

One of the first things that we did in order to obtain valuable information and to familiarize ourselves with the area, was to take a rousing survey. We interviewed eight-five families, one-third of them Anglo and two-thirds Mexican-American. The families we visited were a sampling of those that might benefit from the projected low-income housing project. The survey did not include migrant families (since this was early spring and they had not arrived yet), but many families were former migrants.

During the survey we visited much of the poor housing in Ulysses, but certainly not all of it. Solving the problem of the housing shortage in Ulysses is not easy, and getting rid of bad housing already in Ulysses would only make the shortage more acute.

The projected low-income housing project of forty units will help immensely - also, we are working on a self-help housing project, the first of its kind in Kansas.

At the present time, five families in Ulysses are participating in the self-help group. So far, they have been approved for loans by Farmer's Home Administration, they have obtained options on land, and signed conditional contracts with a company that makes pre-cut homes. They plan to begin building in the spring. The ultimate success of the group will depend on co-operation between individual members and with Farmer's Home.

During the summer many of the Spanish-speaking teen-agers--migrants and former migrants - organized themselves to provide a program of recreation. There is not too much to do in Ulysses at night besides going to the drive-in or bowling alley, or driving up and down the streets. The Teen Dance Organization sponsored by the Knights of Columbus, had about six dances on Friday nights during the summer. Also, they organized two swimming parties, a picnic, and a coffehouse, and enjoyed themselves quite a bit in the process. They ended the season with over $100.00 in the treasury, after giving some of their profits to the Daycare Program and throwing a small party for the Knights of Columbus. In a few years these kids will be leaders of La Raza, and we feel that they learned something about leadership and organization during the summer.

Another interesting summer project was the Rip Rocket Day Camp. Alice Frey of the county extension program arranged to have a day camp trailer come out to Ulysses to hold a nutrition camp for children of low-income families. Approximately 40 children came out daily to the fairgrounds to see movies on nutrition, play games, and cook their own lunches - first-hand experience with nutrition! The camp was held the week of July 27-31.

Since school began this fall, the emphasis has been on education. There is a preschool, sponsored by Concerned Citizens and held at St. Mary's School, that provides Headstart-like experiences for the children who come. There are three classes, each with an enrollment of fifteen. Many children came to the preschool this fall unable to speak English. We are hoping that they will be able to pick up enough English now in order to do well when they get to kindergarten.

The neighborhood Youth Corps is a federal program to provide jobs for teen-agers of low-income families. Presently there are eight teens in the NYC in Ulysses working in the extension office, public library, day care center and schools.

On December 1 an eighteen-week program of adult education began in Ulysses. The state is funding the program with $1750.00. The administrating agency is the Garden City Junior College. The classes are held at Ulysses High School on Tuesday and Thursday nights from eight to ten. Enrollees for the classes number 110 (76 have Spanish surnames) and an average of 85 persons have been attending each session. Classes begin with first grade and range all the way to high school level, where students are studying to take their GED (general equivalency diploma) exams. The staff of nine teachers is entirely local.

We, as VISTA Volunteers, feel that our job is not so much to provide services ourselves, but rather, to organize the community to make use of services already available and to direct its own new services. People must be organized to help themselves. Our aim is to work ourselves out of a job.

Perhaps the newly-formed Western Kansas Migrant Council will be an answer to community organization of the Mexican-American. So far, the Migrant Council consists of two embryo groups, one in Goodland and the other in Ulysses. At present, they are under the sponsorship of the Colorado Migrant Council, which is providing technical assistance to the newly-formed groups. In the future the groups hope to receive some funding from O.E.O. for programs to help the migrant in western Kansas. The way will be difficult, but at least a beginning has been made.

After nine months of working here, Kansas is still dusty and dry (though not so hot in December). But for us, Kansas is more than a climate -- it is a place where hundreds of fascinating people live, waiting for an opportunity to show that they, too, are human and IMPORTANT.

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HOUSING AND EDUCATION
Ellen and Bob Erickson

Thirty-eight miles east of the Colorado-Kansas border and almost exactly half-way between Oklahoma and Nebraska lies the little town of Leoti. In mid-March two VISTA Volunteers, my wife, Ellen, and myself, were assigned to work and live there. With the aid of Judith Shedd, our sponsor, Mabel Linder, who's untiring efforts on behalf of the needy have won her the love and respect of all who believe human beings should be treated as human beings, and Mr. and Mrs. Alviso, who care a great deal about the future of their people, we were introduced to the people, their problems and their desires.

One of the desires most often expressed as we went about Leoti getting acquainted was that of obtaining driver's licenses, so we attempted to set up classes. It was soon evident that because of the wide variation in the ability of the students to read and write, the problem would be better solved on a one-to-one basis. To date six people out of eight who have taken the test have passed. As government figures go, these aren't the kind to make headlines, but they do represent successes, and for those living in poverty successes are few and far between.

Another desire which had been expressed was for more education. On November 30th Adult Basic Education classes began at the Wichita County High School in Leoti. They are held two nights a week with two one-hour long sessions separated by a fifteen-minute coffee break. The classes are financed by the Garden City Community Junior College, with teachers coming from the local community. There have been 40 students consistently in attendence at each of the sessions, at which teachers and students alike seem to be sharing a deep sense of fulfillment.

In September we began a preschool program at the Leoti Presbyterian Church. The children enrolled in this program are from three to five years of age and represent a very broad cross section of the community. There are twenty-four children enrolled, half attending school on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, the other half attending school on Wednesday and Friday mornings. During the three morning hours the children are given the opportunity to socialize with those from other cultures, to experience many different activities, and to express their own feelings and desires through verbalization, painting and clay, and free-play activities. Language development in the form of stories, discussion, singing and dramatic play is an important part of the program to aid the children from low-income families to increase their English vocabulary and give them a backlog of experiences which they may not have had otherwise. It is our hope that a preschool board can be established to seek out and administer funds for the continued operation of this program. Because the children do represent a broad cross section of the community, a fact of which Leoti may be proud, this program is not eligible for Head Start or O.E.O. funding, were it available.

At this point I should like to say a word or two about my dealings with Farmers Home Administration regarding their Mutual Self Help Housing Program, which has been described in detail in

in the Housing section of this report. Before the word or two I should point out that while the amount of business conducted by Farmers Home Administration has increased several fold in recent years, there has not been a comparable increase in the number of employees called upon to process these additional loans.

We felt it very important to let Farmers Home Administration know of our intentions to establish Self Help Housing projects in Ulysses and Leoti, and so the Bierlings and we visited the Farmers Home Administration State Director in Topeka, the district supervisor and our respective county supervisor, all of whom made us feel welcome and assured us of their full cooperation in our endeavors. This feeling was quickly lost, however, as we proceeded to submit loan applications to Farmers Home Administration. According to "the book" a loan applicant should not have to wait more than thirty days for a determination of his eligibility for a housing loan. While waiting for word on the applications it was made quite clear to me that Farmers Home Administration would much rather have these homes contractor-built. Our first application was submitted in early April; on July 28th the families were notified of their eligibility.

One of the most crucial aspects of Self-Help Housing is that each member works on his house as well as everyone else's and that no one occupies his new home until all have been completed. This feature necessitated that all the families' loans be processed at the same time so that each house will be at the same stage of completion. It was therefore quite a blow when four of the seven applicants were informed that, a) "you should reduce your unsecured debts down to $1,000.00" The applicants' unsecured debts totaled $833.00 at the time. b) "you should reduce your open accounts. We will defer your application for a period of four months at which time we will review your financial statement." c) "you should pay your unsecured debt before a loan will be processed for you." d) "the committee suggested you defer your housing loan until all open accounts are paid." Ulysses and Leoti do not have the came county supervisors nor the same county committee. There was no significant difference between the Ulysses families and the Leoti families' finances. All of the Ulysses families were approved to begin with the processing of their loans immediately.

The families who had been told that they could proceed with picking out floor plans and choosing a lot decided to wait until the other families would be allowed to proceed also. Fortunately, with the appointment of a new county supervisor, all the families were given the go-ahead to proceed with their loans.

The families decided to have a meeting during which they would choose their lots and floor plans, ask the new county supervisor any questions which they might have, and also elect officers and finally get the Self Help ball rolling. All the families were present; the new county supervisor was introduced. He started off by stating that, "It's up to you, you can have a contractor build your homes or you can build them yourselves, there won't be any difference in your payments". In one sentence Self Help Housing in Leoti went down the drain. No one in his right mind would choose to build his own home when he could have it done for him, especially if there would be no difference in his payments.

There was one hitch, however. As a family's income increases, their payments increase. The point at which the payments stop

increasing is determined by the size of the loan. For example, on a $12,000 self help loan the payment could go no higher than $966.00 a year. However, on a $15,000 contractor-built loan the payment could go no higher than $1,207.50 a year.

The following week we held another meeting in which I tried to explain that it was true that right now there would be no difference in payments, but what about the future when they would be making more money, then there would be a difference. Self Help was out; too much time had been lost. It was already November and the loans hadn't even been started; it would still be a month or two before the money would arrive, and then it would be time to go back to the fields 10 or 12 hours a day six days a week. No, the time to build the houses themselves had passed.

Many, more qualified than I, have found Mutual Self Help Housing to be one of the most successful approaches in getting at the roots of poverty. It offers a group of people the opportunity to, as some have put it, "pull themselves up by their own boot straps".

The desire for a decent place in which to rear his children is more than enough motivation for a man to build his own house. It takes a lot of hard work, sleepless nights, and long, boring meetings, but when the job is finished, the families have proven to themselves and to the community that they have accomplished a very complex and laborious feat, and that is something well worth the extra effort needed to offer them that opportunity. At least most states feel that way.

It should be obvious for those who have taken the time to read this section that the VISTA Volunteers are a unique group of sincere and unquestionably committed individuals. There are no words to describe their heroic efforts in the face of overwhelming problems and frustrations. None would be sufficient.

XII. DRIVER EDUCATION

In Western Kansas, there has existed all too long a problem which is of concern to many. Although Kansas law does not require an examinee to read, write, or speak English, no provision has been made by the Motor Vehicle Department to employ a Spanish-speaking driver's license examiner. In many Western Kansas communities, Spanish-speaking Americans of Mexican descent comprise 15-25% of the population.

Many argue that Spanish-speaking individuals be encouraged to learn English. I would certainly agree with this. However, many individuals cannot make use of adult basic education courses and other group-sponsored English classes simply because they have no Kansas driver's license and fear that they will be picked up going or coming to class.

Many also find their employment opportunities greatly restricted because they are afraid to travel any distance to work. Others overcome their initial fear and take to the highways only to be apprehended and fined repeatedly and excessively. But, finding themselves trapped by the "system," they know no other course to pursue. Some law enforcement officials make a practice of checking drivers of any vehicle bearing Texas tags.

Some examiners will allow an interpreter. Others will not because they fear that the zealous interpreter may add a little too much in his translation. This undoubtedly happens, but probably not nearly as often as some examiners would like to imagine.

Obviously, steps need to be taken both to insure that the Spanish-speaking citizen is guaranteed his basic right to drive regardless of language or reading ability, and that the State is certain that this person is adequately prepared to drive.

An account similar to that above was presented by Robert B. Hernandez to the Governor's Committee on Mexican Affairs this spring. The Committee then made the following proposal:

1. That a Spanish-speaking examiner be hired to serve those communities with a Spanish-speaking population. This examiner might rotate his schedule so that he be in each community requiring his services a minimum of one time per month. A schedule listing where he will be on a given day should be in wide circulation.
2. That a Driver's Manual be prepared both in Spanish and in basic (grade school level) English.
3. That a grade school level oral exam be prepared to be administered when necessary. (Many individuals understand everyday conversation easily, but are confused by the phrasing of some questions now contained in the oral exam.)

We believe that the above recommendations would do much to balance the scales for the American of Mexican descent who resides in Kansas and wishes to drive in our state.

Since that time the prior opinion of the Motor Vehicle Department of "this has never been a problem state-wide" has changed considerably. The Motor Vehicle Department has been endeavoring to reach an economical solution to the problem.

0083

The Governor's office is also congnizant of the situation and has been providing advisory personnel to aid in arriving at a solution.

Genevieve Musquiz, Project Health Educator, was asked to prepare a Spanish translation of a new more simplified examination. H.J. Ulrich, Superintendent of the Kansas Motor Vehicle Department, has informed us recently that the Spanish translation is being printed for distribution and use at various examining stations. The Motor Vehicle Department is also in the process of compiling an instruction pamphlet which will be printed in Spanish. We are hopeful that the instruction pamphlet and the coordinated examination will enable a greater number of Spanish-speaking applicants to secure driver's licenses.

XIII. IN CONCLUSION

As ever, the project year is filled with frustrations, fears and glimmers of light.

The Project presently has a well seasoned staff. One of the biggest problems in the first years of the Project was the rapid staff turn-over. Not only is our staff experienced, but the addition of well-qualified summer personnel was a big asset during the past summer. Sally Williams, Bob Maxwell, and John Fleming were significant factors in "getting the job done" this summer.

Presently we are exploring the possibilities of having several medical and/or nursing students on board next summer. The Regional Medical Program is assisting us in this area. Sally and Bob are tentatively planning to be back with us. The Regional Medical Program is also exploring the possible purchase of a mobile dental van which has previously been mentioned. A medical records system with a central information center is also a possibility.

The Goodland office, coupled with the diligent efforts of our two full-time Goodland staff members, Floriene Whisnant and Tom Woodward, have brought about a great improvement in our services in the northwest counties.

The VISTA Volunteers and their supervisor, Pola Valenzuela, have added new dimensions to the projects. Their efforts and accomplishments dealing with a full range of problems has been outstanding.

The cooperation the Project enjoys from representatives of countless agencies, organizations, institutions, and professionals is outstanding. The concern of so many at least partially compensates for the apathy expressed by others.

There is much we hope to accomplish during the next Project year. Succinctly it might be summed up as providing the most comprehensive and quality service possible.

One specific goal is additional new housing and improvement of existing housing. A state housing code would make this goal realistic. Without it, dragging feet will persist. We also look forward to coordination of effort with the Kansas Migrant Council.

The Migrant Health Advisory Board newly formed in November will, we hope, enable us to channel input from the "consumer" and others into planning and policies of the Project.

Present Advisory Board members are: Alfredo Alvizo, Simona Alvizo, Cruz DeLeon, Oliver DeLeon, Susie Ortiz, Roman Rodriquez and Rachel Lopez.

Dr. Stewart (Principal, Leoti Grade School)
Bill Turrentine (Grower)
Dr. Jon Wheat, D.D.S.
Robert B. Hernandez, Committee Member
Governor's Committee on Mexican-American Affairs.

Finally, I would like to express a word of appreciation to the countless individuals in western Kansas who assist us in making our services a reality. Special thanks go also to Dr. Patricia Schloesser and Virginia Lockhart and other health department personnel who support us at the state level. These individuals reflect the concern that has made migrant health in Kansas something more than just a term.

Finally, I wish to thank my staff for their efforts and patience in responding to the unreasonable demands both I and the project make on their time and physical endurance.

Not only does the project keep each staff member going 30 per day during most of the year but "off hours" are frequently interrupted by visits from families, urgent instant mobilization requests, and 3:00 a.m. phone calls.

THANKS is a short word in the English language but it never meant more.

Judy Shedd
Project Coordinator

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT - MIGRANT HEALTH PROJECT

DATE SUBMITTED

PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT

FROM	THROUGH
December 1, 1969	November 30, 1970

PART I - GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION

1. PROJECT TITLE
Western Kansas Migrant Health Project
"A Plan to Provide Health Service to Kansan Migrants"

2. GRANT NUMBER (Use number shown on the last Grant Award Notice)
MO 64 0(70)

3. GRANTEE ORGANIZATION (Name & address)
Kansas State Department of Health
State Office Building
Topeka, Kansas 66612

4. PROJECT DIRECTOR
Patricia Schloesser, M. D.

SUMMARY OF POPULATION AND HOUSING DATA FOR TOTAL PROJECT AREA

5. POPULATION DATA - MIGRANTS (Workers and dependents)

a. NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY MONTH

MONTH	TOTAL	IN-MIGRANTS	OUT-MIGRANTS
JAN.	733	733	NA
FEB.	743	733	10
MAR.	755	755	NA
APRIL	1083	1083	NA
MAY	4522	4522	NA
JUNE	6949	6949	NA
JULY	8692	8692	NA
AUG.	7317	7317	NA
SEPT.	4266	4266	NA
OCT.	3776	3776	NA
NOV.	1906	1906	NA
DEC.	470	455	15
TOTALS	41,212	41,187	25

b. NUMBER OF MIGRANTS DURING PEAK MONTH

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
(1) OUT-MIGRANTS: TOTAL	15	7	8
UNDER 1 YEAR	2	2	0
1 - 4 YEARS	5	2	3
5 - 14 YEARS	3	1	2
15 - 44 YEARS	4	2	2
45 - 64 YEARS	0	0	0
65 AND OLDER	1	0	1
(2) IN-MIGRANTS: TOTAL	9207	4409	4798
UNDER 1 YEAR	176	86	90
1 - 4 YEARS	726	330	396
5 - 14 YEARS	1787	833	954
15 - 44 YEARS	5736	2789	2947
45 - 64 YEARS	746	356	390
65 AND OLDER	36	15	21

c. AVERAGE STAY OF MIGRANTS IN PROJECT AREA

	NO. OF WEEKS	FROM (MO.)	THROUGH (MO.)
OUT-MIGRANTS	NA		
IN MIGRANTS	110	May	Sept.

d. (1) INDICATE SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND/OR BASIS OF ESTIMATES FOR 5a.

Migrant school enrollment, Great Western Sugar Co. Work lists, home visits, family histories, crew leaders, employment service, etc.

(2) DESCRIBE BRIEFLY HOW PROPORTIONS FOR SEX AND AGE FOR 5b WERE DERIVED.

Same as above.

6. HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS

a. CAMPS

MAXIMUM CAPACITY	NUMBER	OCCUPANCY (PEAK)
LESS THAN 10 PERSONS		
10 - 25 PERSONS		
26 - 50 PERSONS	1	42
51 - 100 PERSONS	1	73
MORE THAN 100 PERSONS	10	1591
TOTAL*	12	1706

b. OTHER HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS

LOCATION (Specify):	NUMBER	OCCUPANCY (PEAK)
Rural	247	3955
Urban	266	3651
TOTAL*	513	7606

*NOTE: The combined occupancy totals for "a" and "b" should equal approximately the total peak migrant population for the year.

7. MAP OF PROJECT AREA - Append map showing location of camps, roads, clinics, and other places important to project.

Form approved:
Budget Bureau No. 68-R1005

POPULATION AND HOUSING DATA

FOR Finney COUNTY.

GRANT NUMBER: M0640(70)

INSTRUCTIONS: Projects involving more than one county will complete a continuation sheet (page 1 ___) for each county and summarize all the county data for total project area on page 1. Projects covering only one county will report population and housing on page 1.

5. POPULATION DATA - MIGRANTS (*Workers and dependents*)

a. NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY MONTH

MONTH	TOTAL	IN-MIGRANTS	OUT-MIGRANTS
JAN.	58	58	N.A.
FEB.	58	58	"
MAR.	58	58	"
APRIL	90	90	"
MAY	300	300	"
JUNE	755	755	"
JULY	650	650	"
AUG.	315	315	"
SEPT.	300	300	"
OCT.	125	125	"
NOV.	96	96	"
DEC.	N.A.	N.A.	"
TOTALS			

c. AVERAGE STAY OF MIGRANTS IN COUNTY

	NO. OF WEEKS	FROM (MO.)	THROUGH (MO.)
OUT-MIGRANTS	N.A.		
IN-MIGRANTS	12	May	August

b. NUMBER OF MIGRANTS DURING PEAK MONTH

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
(1) OUT-MIGRANTS: TOTAL	N.A.		
UNDER 1 YEAR			
1 - 4 YEARS			
5 - 14 YEARS			
15 - 44 YEARS			
45 - 64 YEARS			
65 AND OLDER			
(2) IN-MIGRANTS: TOTAL	755	367	388
UNDER 1 YEAR	12	5	7
1 - 4 YEARS	28	15	13
5 - 14 YEARS	140	65	75
15 - 44 YEARS	529	260	269
45 - 64 YEARS	45	22	23
65 AND OLDER	1	0	1

6. HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS

a. CAMPS

MAXIMUM CAPACITY	NUMBER	OCCUPANCY (*Peak*)
LESS THAN 10 PERSONS		
10 - 25 PERSONS		
26 - 50 PERSONS		
51 - 100 PERSONS		
MORE THAN 100 PERSONS	1	70
TOTAL*	1	70

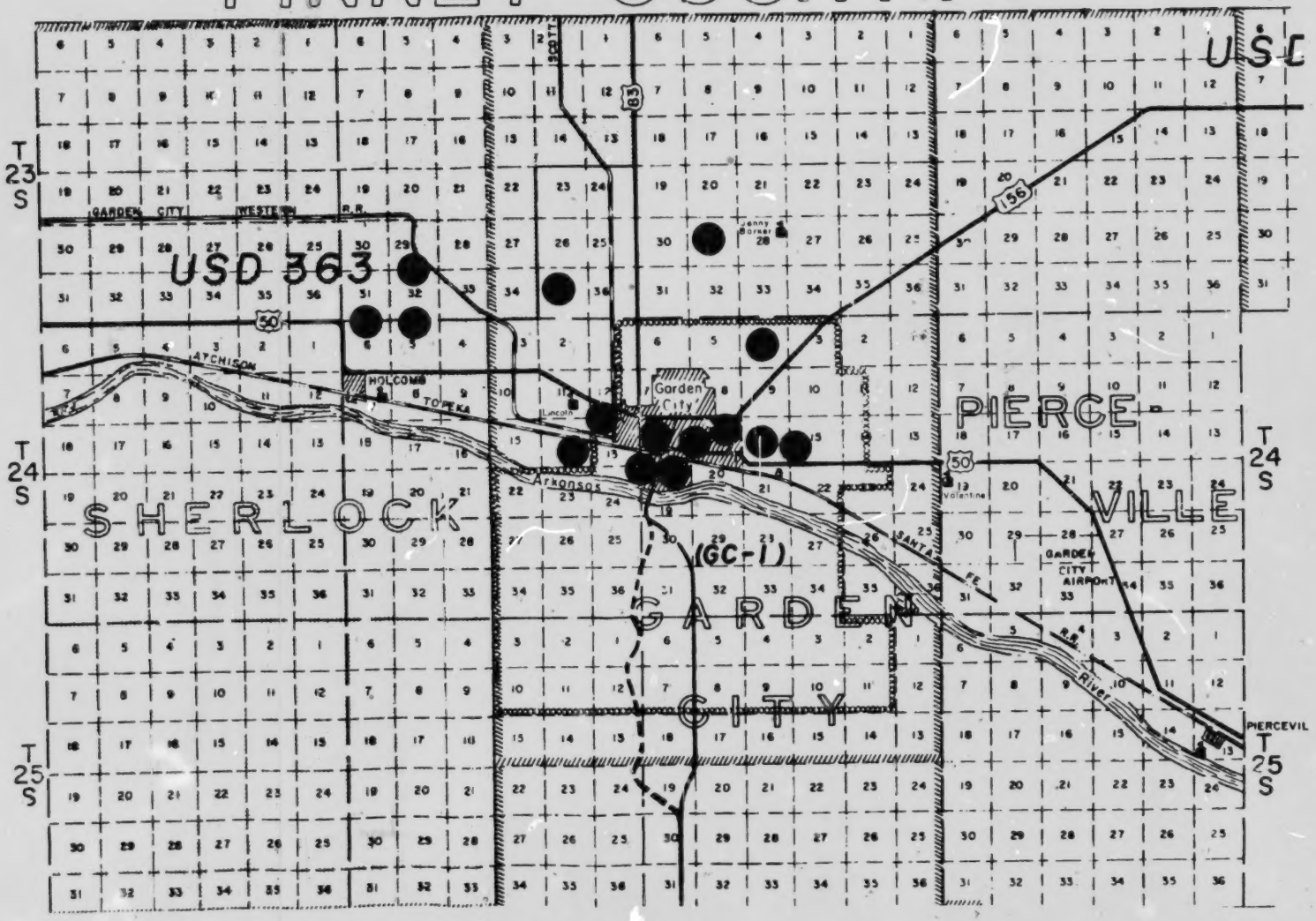
b. OTHER HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS

LOCATION (*Specify*)	NUMBER	OCCUPANCY (*Peak*)
Scattered Rural	47	550
Urban	12	140
TOTAL*	59	690

*NOTE: *The combined occupancy totals for "a" and "b" should equal approximately the total peak migrant population for the year.*

REMARKS

FINNEY COUNTY



● LOCATION MIGRANT HOUSING

★ CLINIC

POPULATION AND HOUSING DATA

FOR Haskell COUNTY.

GRANT NUMBER: MG64G(70)

INSTRUCTIONS: Projects involving more than one county will complete a continuation sheet (page 1 ___) for each county and summarize all the county data for total project area on page 1. Projects covering only one county will report population and housing on page 1.

5. POPULATION DATA - MIGRANTS (*Workers and dependents*)

a. NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY MONTH

MONTH	TOTAL	IN-MIGRANTS	OUT-MIGRANTS
JAN.	20	20	N.A.
FEB	20	20	"
MAR.	38	38	"
APRIL	75	75	"
MAY	200	200	"
JUNE	350	350	"
JULY	290	290	"
AUG.	120	120	"
SEPT.	125	125	"
OCT.	101	101	"
NOV.	70	70	"
DEC.	N.A.	N.A.	"
TOTALS			

c. AVERAGE STAY OF MIGRANTS IN COUNTY

	NO. OF WEEKS	FROM (MO.)	THROUGH (MO.)
OUT-MIGRANTS	N.A.		
IN-MIGRANTS	12	May	August

b. NUMBER OF MIGRANTS DURING PEAK MONTH

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
(1) OUT-MIGRANTS:	N.A.		
TOTAL			
UNDER 1 YEAR			
1 - 4 YEARS			
5 - 14 YEARS			
15 - 44 YEARS			
45 - 64 YEARS			
65 AND OLDER			
(2) IN-MIGRANTS:			
TOTAL	350	168	182
UNDER 1 YEAR	15	7	8
1 - 4 YEARS	30	16	14
5 - 14 YEARS	50	22	28
15 - 44 YEARS	247	120	127
45 - 64 YEARS	8	3	5
65 AND OLDER	0	0	0

6. HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS

a. CAMPS

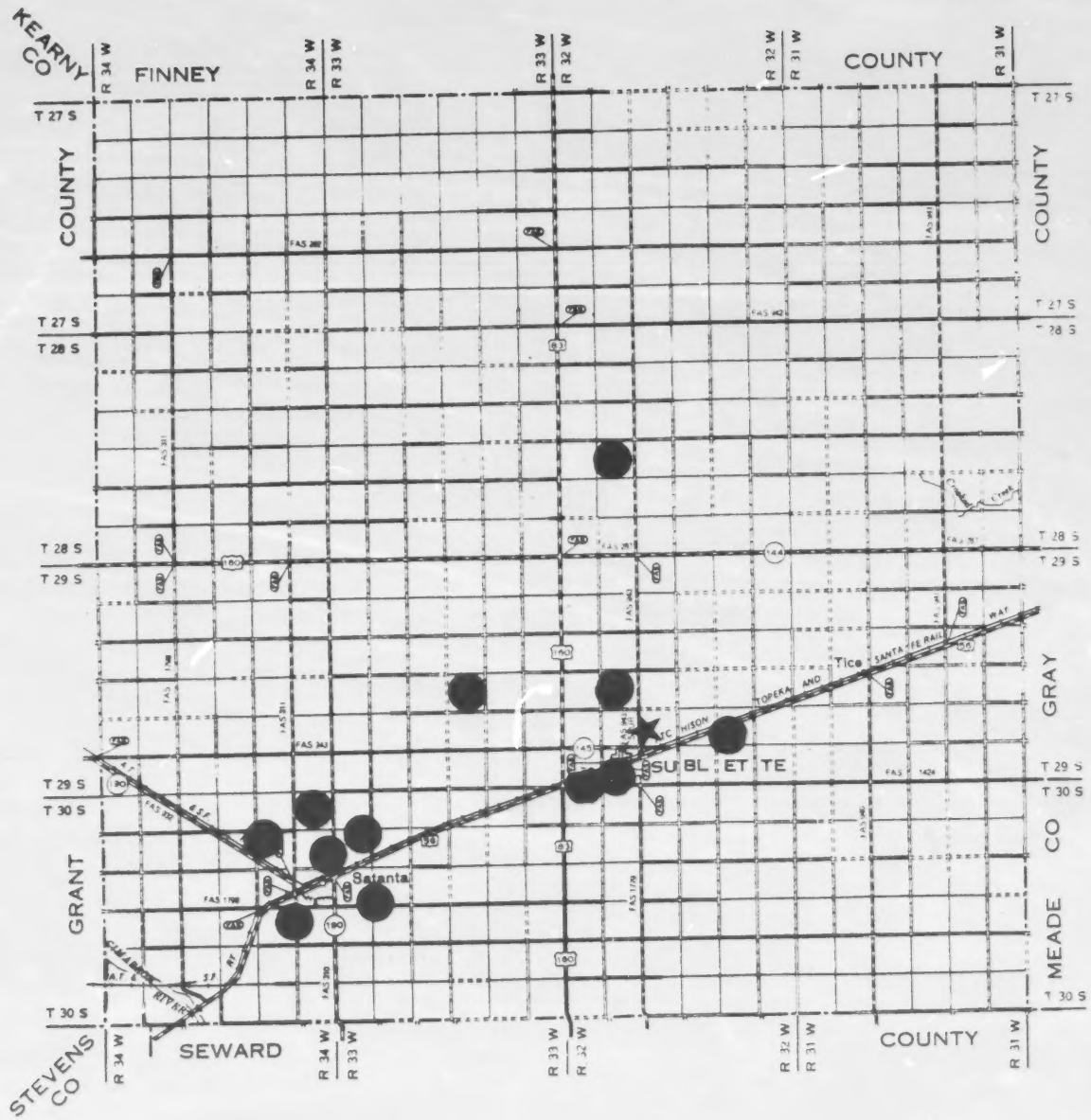
MAXIMUM CAPACITY	NUMBER	OCCUPANCY (*Peak*)
LESS THAN 10 PERSONS		
10 - 25 PERSONS		
26 - 50 PERSONS	1	42
51 - 100 PERSONS		
MORE THAN 100 PERSONS		
TOTAL*	1	42

b. OTHER HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS

LOCATION (*Specify*)	NUMBER	OCCUPANCY (*Peak*)
Rural	21	258
Urban	7	50
TOTAL*	28	308

*NOTE: *The combined occupancy totals for "a" and "b" should equal approximately the total peak migrant population for the year.*

REMARKS



● LOCATION MIGRANT HOUSING

★ CLINIC

HASKELL COUNTY
KANSAS

1960

0070

POPULATION AND HOUSING DATA

FOR Grant COUNTY.

GRANT NUMBER: MG640(70)

INSTRUCTIONS: Projects involving more than one county will complete a continuation sheet (page 1 ___) for each county and summarize all the county data for total project area on page 1. Projects covering only one county will report population and housing on page 1.

5. POPULATION DATA - MIGRANTS *(Workers and dependents)*

a. NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY MONTH

MONTH	TOTAL	IN-MIGRANTS	OUT-MIGRANTS
JAN.	220	220	N.A.
FEB.	220	220	"
MAR.	200	200	"
APRIL	350	350	"
MAY	680	680	"
JUNE	1,000	1,000	"
JULY	890	890	"
AUG.	640	640	"
SEPT.	500	500	"
OCT.	680	680	"
NOV.	500	500	"
DEC.	N.A.	N.A.	"
TOTALS			

b. NUMBER OF MIGRANTS DURING PEAK MONTH

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
(1) OUT-MIGRANTS: TOTAL	N.A.		
UNDER 1 YEAR			
1 - 4 YEARS			
5 - 14 YEARS			
15 - 44 YEARS			
45 - 64 YEARS			
65 AND OLDER			
(2) IN-MIGRANTS: TOTAL	1,000	486	514
UNDER 1 YEAR	23	10	13
1 - 4 YEARS	50	24	26
5 - 14 YEARS	198	95	103
15 - 44 YEARS	636	316	320
45 - 64 YEARS	90	40	50
65 AND OLDER	3	1	2

c. AVERAGE STAY OF MIGRANTS IN COUNTY

	NO. OF WEEKS	FROM (MO.)	THROUGH (MO.)
OUT-MIGRANTS	N.A.		
IN-MIGRANTS	16	May	September

6. HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS

a. CAMPS

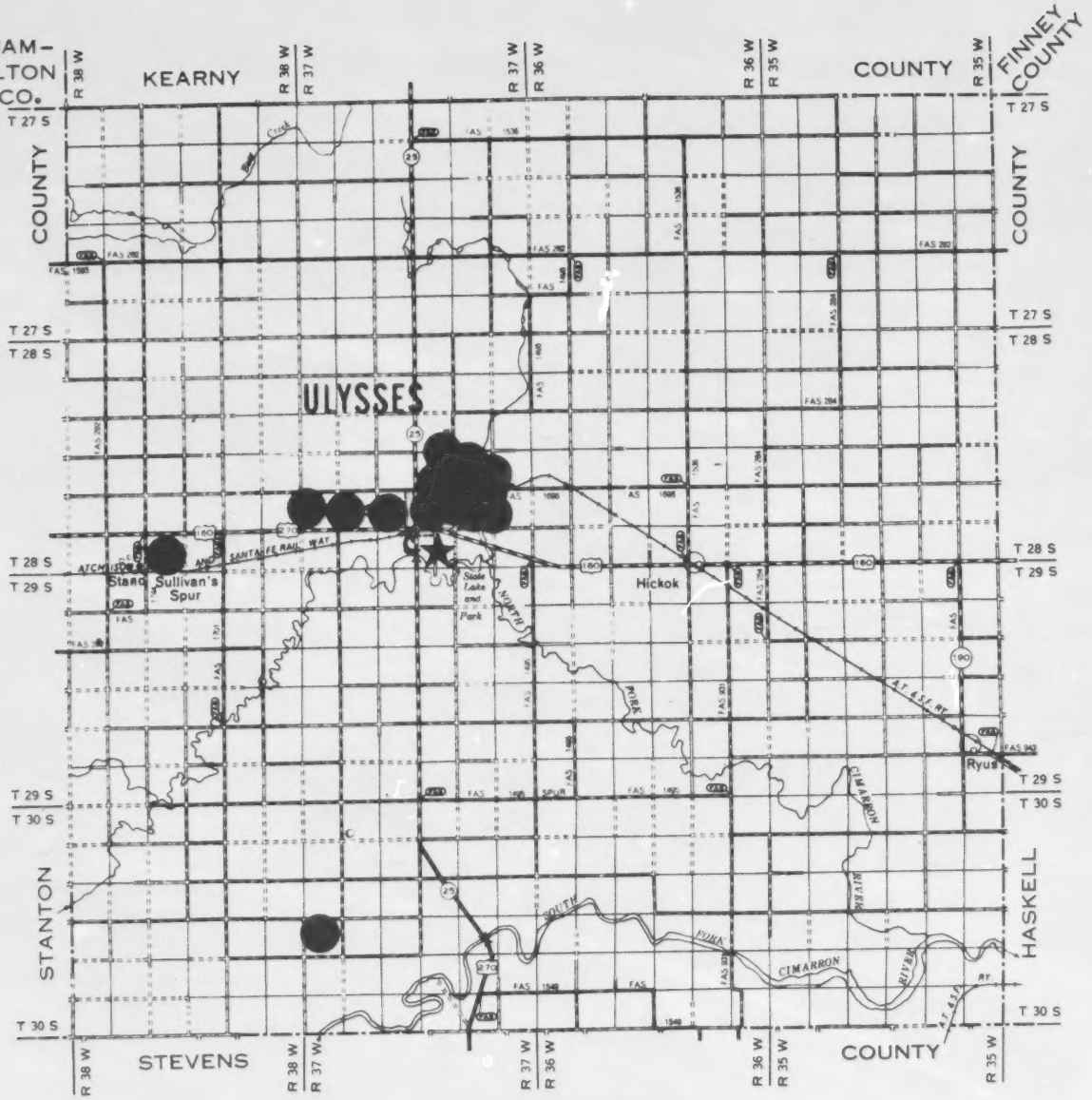
MAXIMUM CAPACITY	NUMBER	OCCUPANCY *(Peak)*
LESS THAN 10 PERSONS		
10 - 25 PERSONS		
26 - 50 PERSONS		
51 - 100 PERSONS	1	73
MORE THAN 100 PERSONS	3	461
TOTAL*	4	534

b. OTHER HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS

LOCATION *(Specify)*	NUMBER	OCCUPANCY *(Peak)*
Urban	15	566
TOTAL*	15	566

*NOTE: *The combined occupancy totals for "a" and "b" should equal approximately the total peak migrant population for the year.*

REMARKS



● LOCATION MIGRANT HOUSING

★ CLINIC

GRANT COUNTY
KANSAS

1961

POPULATION AND HOUSING DATA

FOR Kearny COUNTY.

GRANT NUMBER: MG 64 G (70)

INSTRUCTIONS: Projects involving more than one county will complete a continuation sheet (page 1 ___) for each county and summarize all the county data for total project area on page 1. Projects covering only one county will report population and housing on page 1.

5 POPULATION DATA - MIGRANTS (*Workers and dependents*)

a. NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY MONTH

MONTH	TOTAL	IN-MIGRANTS	OUT-MIGRANTS
JAN.	17	17	N.A.
FEB	17	17	
MAR.	17	17	
APRIL	36	36	
MAY	180	180	
JUNE	370	370	
JULY	300	300	
AUG.	160	160	
SEPT.	70	70	
OCT.	53	53	
NOV.	34	34	
DEC	N.A.	N.A.	
TOTALS			

b. NUMBER OF MIGRANTS DURING PEAK MONTH

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
(1) OUT-MIGRANTS:			
TOTAL			
UNDER 1 YEAR			
1 - 4 YEARS			
5 - 14 YEARS			
15 - 44 YEARS			
45 - 64 YEARS			
65 AND OLDER			
(2) IN-MIGRANTS:			
TOTAL	370	178	192
UNDER 1 YEAR	14	6	8
1 - 4 YEARS	32	15	17
5 - 14 YEARS	64	30	34
15 - 44 YEARS	220	108	112
45 - 64 YEARS	40	19	21
65 AND OLDER	0	0	0

c. AVERAGE STAY OF MIGRANTS IN COUNTY

	NO. OF WEEKS	FROM (MO.)	THROUGH (MO.)
OUT-MIGRANTS	N.A.		
IN-MIGRANTS	12	May	August

6. HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS

a. CAMPS

MAXIMUM CAPACITY	NUMBER	OCCUPANCY (*Peak*)
LESS THAN 10 PERSONS		
10 - 25 PERSONS		
26 - 50 PERSONS		
51 - 100 PERSONS		
MORE THAN 100 PERSONS	2	140
TOTAL*	2	140

b. OTHER HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS

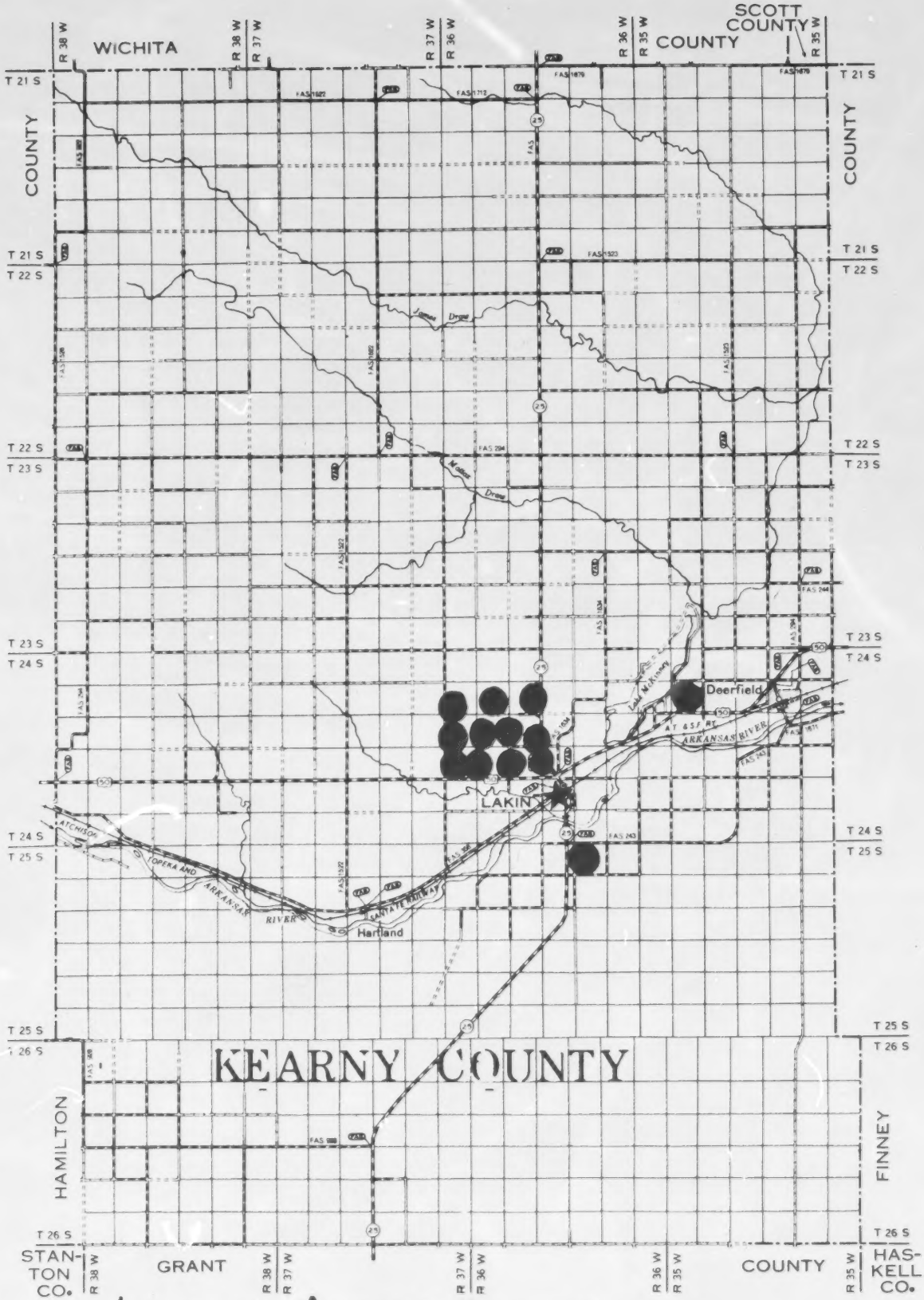
LOCATION (*Specify*)	NUMBER	OCCUPANCY (*Peak*)
Urban	12	180
Rural	8	50
TOTAL*	20	230

*NOTE *The combined occupancy totals for "a" and "b" should equal approximately the total peak migrant population for the year.*

REMARKS

PHS 4202-7 (PAGE 1 ___)
REV 1-69

(CONTINUATION PAGE FOR PART I)



LOCATION MIGRANT HOUSING

★ CLINIC

0074

POPULATION AND HOUSING DATA

FOR Scott COUNTY.

GRANT NUMBER: MG 64 G (70)

INSTRUCTIONS: Projects involving more than one county will complete a continuation sheet (page 1 ___) for each county and summarize all the county data for total project area on page 1. Projects covering only one county will report population and housing on page 1.

5. POPULATION DATA - MIGRANTS *(Workers and dependents)*

a. NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY MONTH

MONTH	TOTAL	IN-MIGRANTS	OUT-MIGRANTS
JAN.	20	20	
FEB.	20	20	
MAR.	20	20	
APRIL	35	35	
MAY	60	60	
JUNE	68	68	
JULY	120	120	
AUG.	70	70	
SEPT.	50	50	
OCT.	40	40	
NOV.	40	40	
DEC.	N.A.	N.A	
TOTALS			

c. AVERAGE STAY OF MIGRANTS IN COUNTY

	NO. OF WEEKS	FROM (MO.)	THROUGH (MO.)
OUT-MIGRANTS	N.A.		
IN-MIGRANTS	12	July	Sept.

b. NUMBER OF MIGRANTS DURING PEAK MONTH

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
(1) OUT-MIGRANTS: TOTAL	N.A.		
UNDER 1 YEAR			
1 - 4 YEARS			
5 - 14 YEARS			
15 - 44 YEARS			
45 - 64 YEARS			
65 AND OLDER			
(2) IN-MIGRANTS: TOTAL	120	57	63
UNDER 1 YEAR	3	2	1
1 - 4 YEARS	10	4	6
5 - 14 YEARS	40	18	22
15 - 44 YEARS	47	22	25
45 - 64 YEARS	20	11	9
65 AND OLDER	0	0	0

6. HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS

a. CAMPS

MAXIMUM CAPACITY	NUMBER	OCCUPANCY *(Peak)*
LESS THAN 10 PERSONS		
10 - 25 PERSONS		
26 - 50 PERSONS		
51 - 100 PERSONS		
MORE THAN 100 PERSONS	N.A.	
TOTAL*		0

b. OTHER HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS

LOCATION *(Specify)*	NUMBER	OCCUPANCY *(Peak)*
Urban	13	120
TOTAL*	13	120

*NOTE *The combined occupancy totals for "a" and "b" should equal approximately the total peak migrant population for the year.*

REMARKS

POPULATION AND HOUSING DATA FOR Stanton COUNTY.	GRANT NUMBER MG 64 G (70)

INSTRUCTIONS: Projects involving more than one county will complete a continuation sheet (page 1 ___) for each county and summarize all the county data for total project area on page 1. Projects covering only one county will report population and housing on page 1.

5. POPULATION DATA - MIGRANTS *(Workers and dependents)*

a. NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY MONTH

MONTH	TOTAL	IN-MIGRANTS	OUT-MIGRANTS
JAN.	60	60	N.A.
FEB.	60	60	
MAR.	70	70	
APRIL	90	90	
MAY	102	102	
JUNE	700	700	
JULY	580	580	
AUG.	400	400	
SEPT.	221	221	
OCT.	207	207	
NOV.	112	112	
DEC.	N.A	N.A.	
TOTALS			

c. AVERAGE STAY OF MIGRANTS IN COUNTY

	NO. OF WEEKS	FROM (MO.)	THROUGH (MO.)
OUT-MIGRANTS			
IN-MIGRANTS	16	June	October

b. NUMBER OF MIGRANTS DURING PEAK MONTH

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
(1) OUT-MIGRANTS:			
TOTAL	N.A.		
UNDER 1 YEAR			
1 - 4 YEARS			
5 - 14 YEARS			
15 - 44 YEARS			
45 - 64 YEARS			
65 AND OLDER			
(2) IN-MIGRANTS:			
TOTAL	700	333	367
UNDER 1 YEAR	5	3	2
1 - 4 YEARS	50	22	28
5 - 14 YEARS	180	80	100
15 - 44 YEARS	412	201	211
45 - 64 YEARS	50	26	24
65 AND OLDER	3	1	2

6. HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS

a. CAMPS

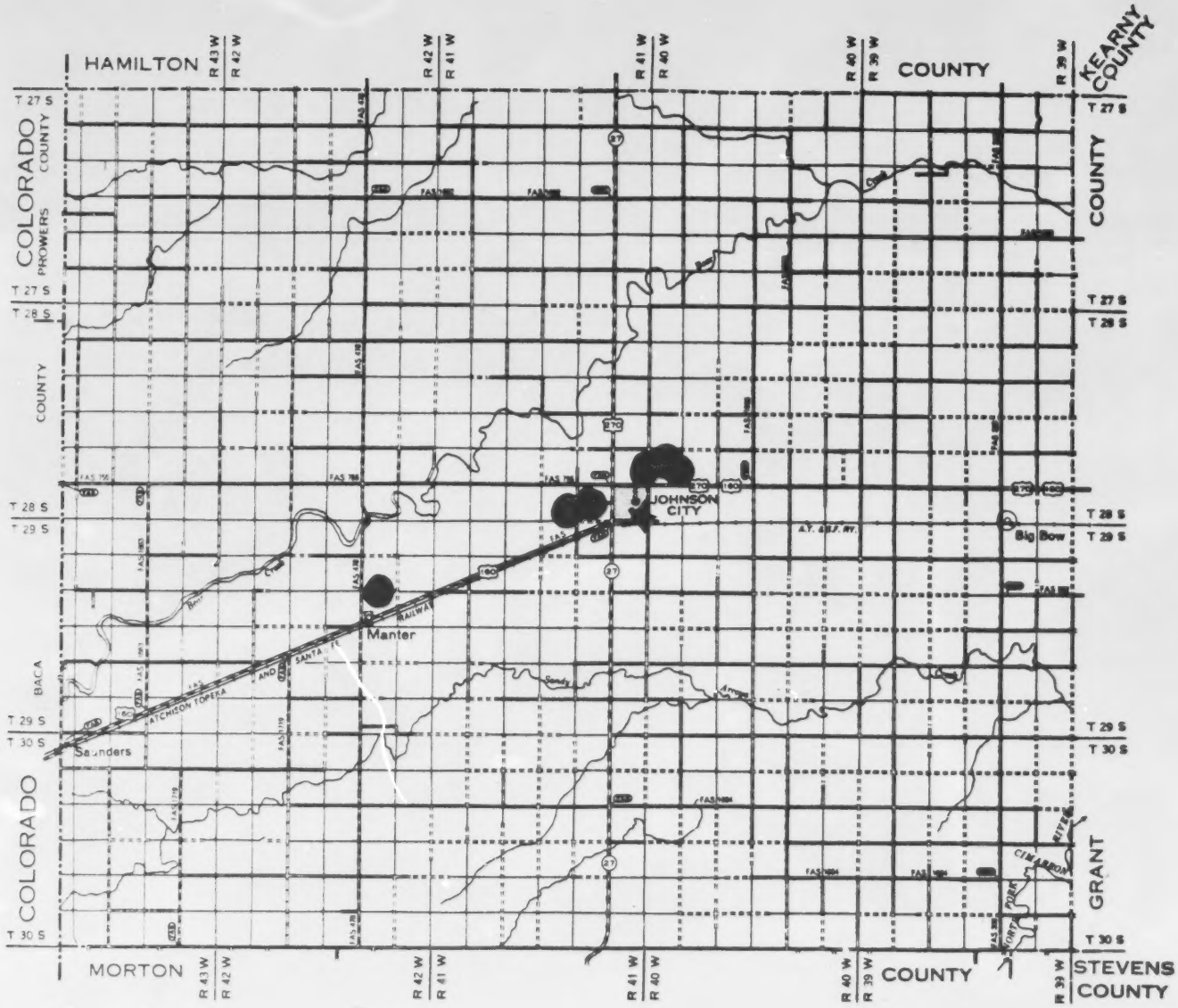
MAXIMUM CAPACITY	NUMBER	OCCUPANCY *(Peak)*
LESS THAN 10 PERSONS		
10 - 25 PERSONS		
26 - 50 PERSONS		
51 - 100 PERSONS		
MORE THAN 100 PERSONS	1	280
TOTAL*	1	280

b. OTHER HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS

LOCATION *(Specify)*	NUMBER	OCCUPANCY *(Peak)*
Urban	21	380
Rural	5	40
TOTAL*	26	420

NOTE *The combined occupancy totals for "a" and "b" should equal approximately the total peak migrant population for the year.*

REMARKS



● Location Migrant Housing

★ Clinic

STANTON COUNTY
KANSAS

1961

0077

POPULATION AND HOUSING DATA	GRANT NUMBER
FOR ~~Greeley County~~ Wichita and COUNTY.	MG 64 G (70)

INSTRUCTIONS: Projects involving more than one county will complete a continuation sheet (page 1 ___) for each county and summarize all the county data for total project area on page 1. Projects covering only one county will report population and housing on page 1.

5. POPULATION DATA - MIGRANTS *(Workers and dependents)*

a. NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY MONTH

MONTH	TOTAL	IN-MIGRANTS	OUT-MIGRANTS
JAN.	150	150	
FEB.	170	170	
MAR.	170	170	
APRIL	220	220	
MAY	480	480	
JUNE	900	900	
JULY	850	850	
AUG.	600	600	
SEPT.	520	520	
OCT.	350	350	
NOV.	260	260	
DEC.	N.A.	N.A.	
TOTALS			

c. AVERAGE STAY OF MIGRANTS IN COUNTY

	NO. OF WEEKS	FROM (MO.)	THROUGH (MO.)
OUT-MIGRANTS			
IN-MIGRANTS	18	May	Sept.

b. NUMBER OF MIGRANTS DURING PEAK MONTH

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
(1) OUT-MIGRANTS: TOTAL	N.A.		
UNDER 1 YEAR			
1 - 4 YEARS			
5 - 14 YEARS			
15 - 44 YEARS			
45 - 64 YEARS			
65 AND OLDER			
(2) IN-MIGRANTS: TOTAL	900	432	468
UNDER 1 YEAR	12	5	7
1 - 4 YEARS	30	14	16
5 - 14 YEARS	200	90	110
15 - 44 YEARS	631	310	321
45 - 64 YEARS	25	12	13
65 AND OLDER	2	1	1

6. HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS

a. CAMPS

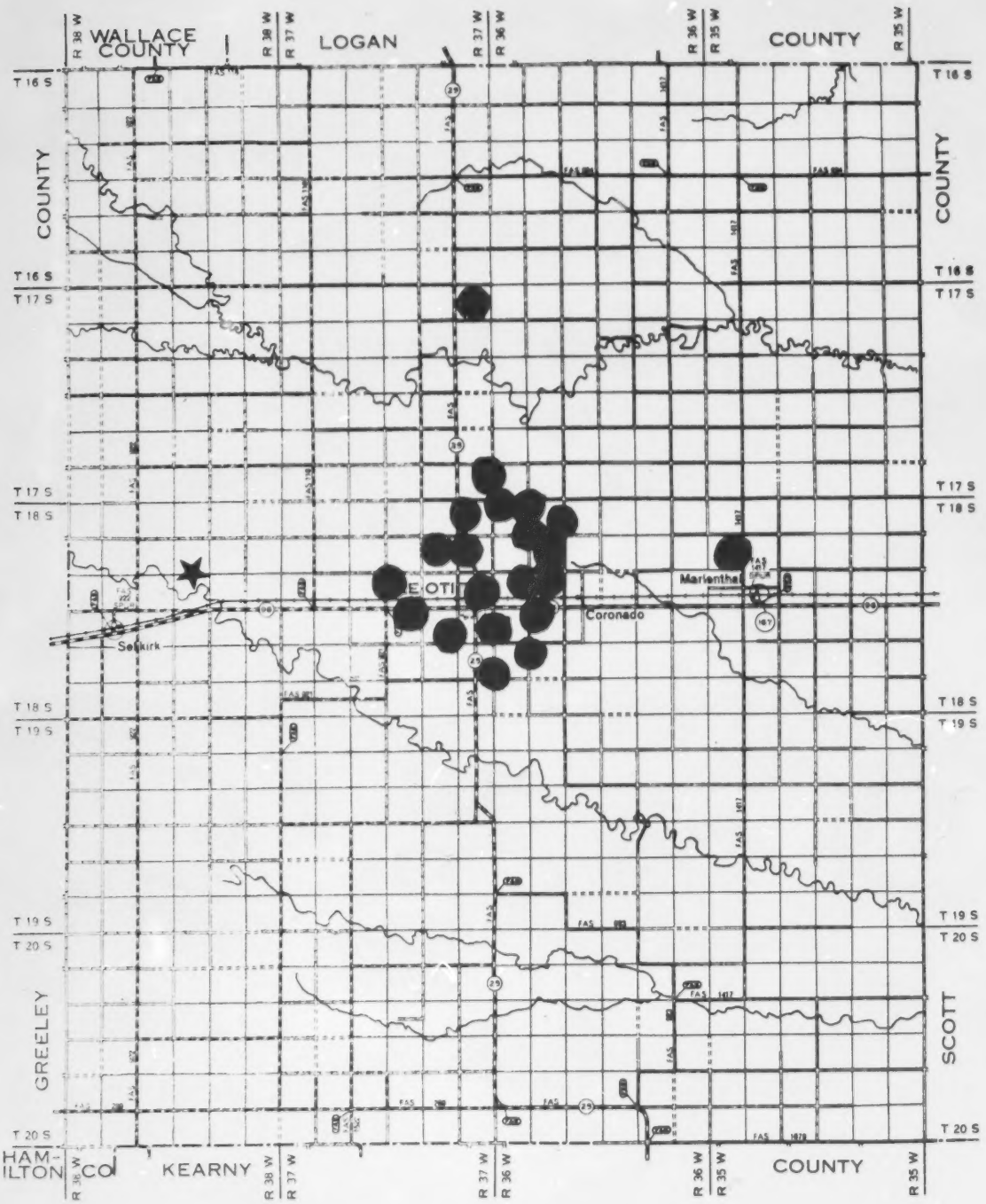
MAXIMUM CAPACITY	NUMBER	OCCUPANCY *(Peak)*
LESS THAN 10 PERSONS		
10 - 25 PERSONS		
26 - 50 PERSONS		
51 - 100 PERSONS		
MORE THAN 100 PERSONS	3	640
TOTAL*		

b. OTHER HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS

LOCATION *(Specify)*	NUMBER	OCCUPANCY *(Peak)*
Urban	18	207
Rural	7	53
TOTAL*	25	260

*NOTE: *The combined occupancy totals for "a" and "b" should equal approximately the total peak migrant population for the year.*

REMARKS



● LOCATION MIGRANT HOUSING

★ CLINIC

WICHITA COUNTY
KANSAS

1961

102

0079

POPULATION AND HOUSING DATA

FOR Sherman, Wallace, Cheyenne Counties

GRANT NUMBER: M064G(70)

INSTRUCTIONS: Projects involving more than one county will complete a continuation sheet (page 1 ___) for each county and summarize all the county data for total project area on page 1. Projects covering only one county will report population and housing on page 1.

5. POPULATION DATA - MIGRANTS *(Workers and dependents)*

a. NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY MONTH

MONTH	TOTAL	IN-MIGRANTS	OUT-MIGRANTS
JAN.	188	188	N.A.
FEB.	178	168	10
MAR.	182	182	N.A.
APRIL	187	187	"
MAY	2,520	2,520	"
JUNE	2,806	2,806	"
JULY	5,012	5,012	"
AUG.	5,012	5,012	"
SEPT.	2,480	2,480	"
OCT.	2,220	2,220	"
NOV.	794	794	"
DEC.	470	455	15
TOTALS			

c. AVERAGE STAY OF MIGRANTS IN COUNTY

	NO. OF WEEKS	FROM (MO.)	THROUGH (MO.)
OUT-MIGRANTS	N.A.		
IN-MIGRANTS	12	May	August

b. NUMBER OF MIGRANTS DURING PEAK MONTH

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
(1) OUT-MIGRANTS:			
TOTAL	15	7	8
UNDER 1 YEAR	2	2	0
1 - 4 YEARS	5	2	3
5 - 14 YEARS	3	1	2
15 - 44 YEARS	4	2	2
45 - 64 YEARS	0	0	0
65 AND OLDER	1	0	1
(2) IN-MIGRANTS:			
TOTAL	5,012	2,388	2,624
UNDER 1 YEAR	92	48	44
1 - 4 YEARS	496	220	276
5 - 14 YEARS	915	433	482
15 - 44 YEARS	3,014	1,452	1,562
45 - 64 YEARS	468	223	245
65 AND OLDER	27	12	15

6. HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS

a. CAMPS N.A.

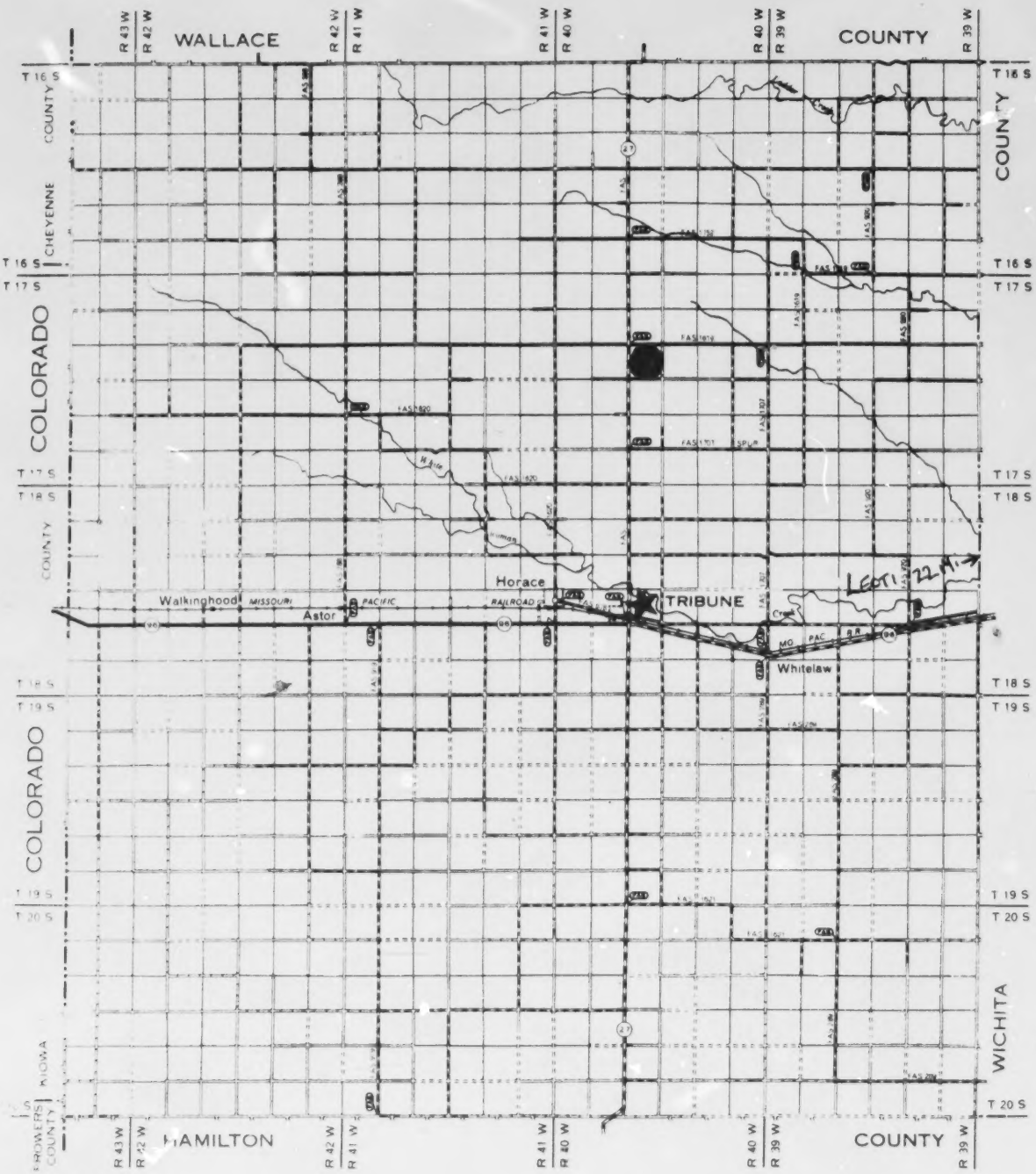
MAXIMUM CAPACITY	NUMBER	OCCUPANCY *(Peak)*
LESS THAN 10 PERSONS		
10 - 25 PERSONS		
26 - 50 PERSONS		
51 - 100 PERSONS		
MORE THAN 100 PERSONS		
TOTAL*		

b. OTHER HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS

LOCATION *(Specify)*	NUMBER	OCCUPANCY *(Peak)*
Rural	159	3,004
Urban	168	2,008
TOTAL*	327	5,012

*NOTE. *The combined occupancy totals for "a" and "b" should equal approximately the total peak migrant population for the year.*

REMARKS



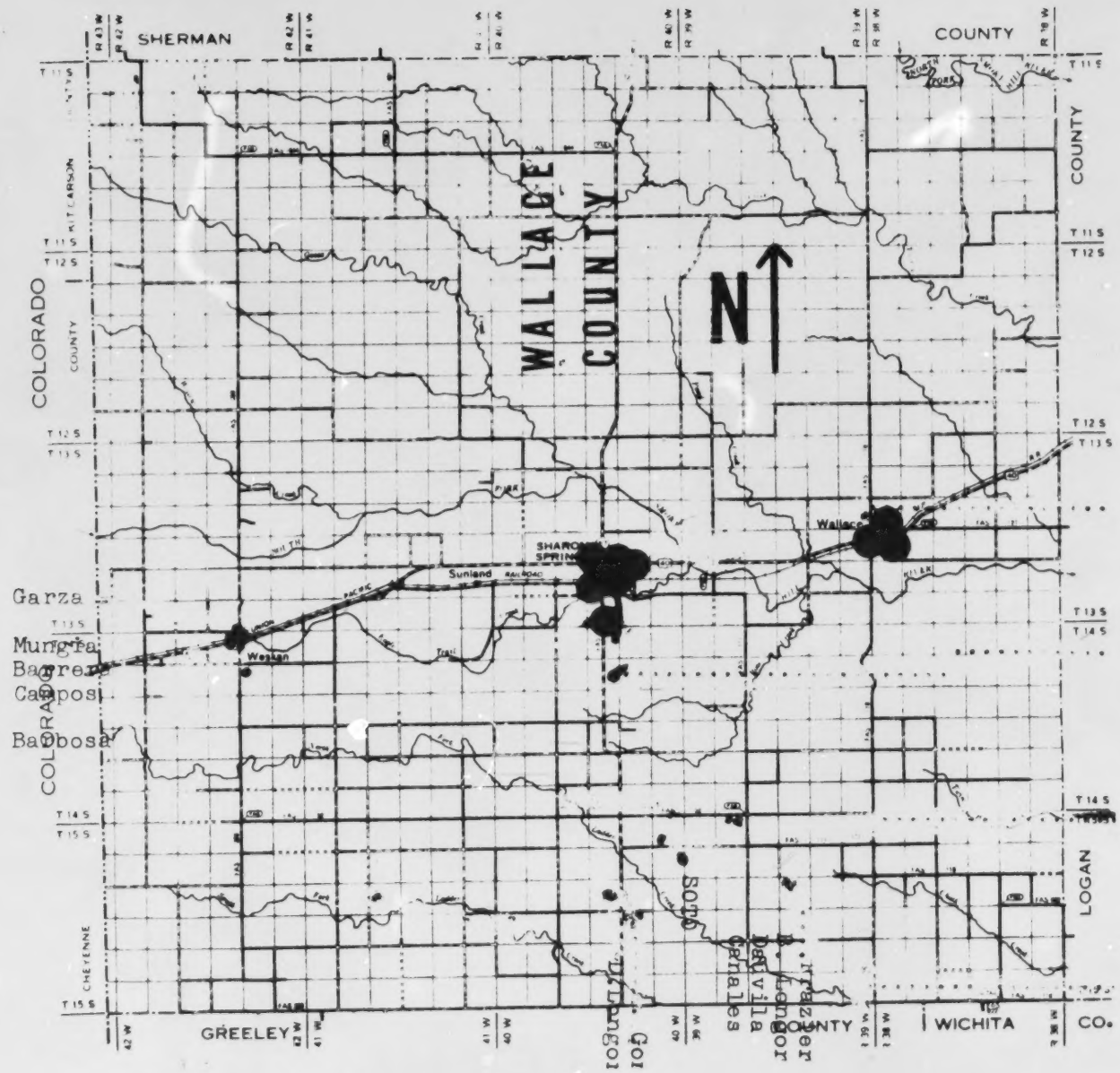
● LOCATION MIGRANT HOUSING

★ CLINIC

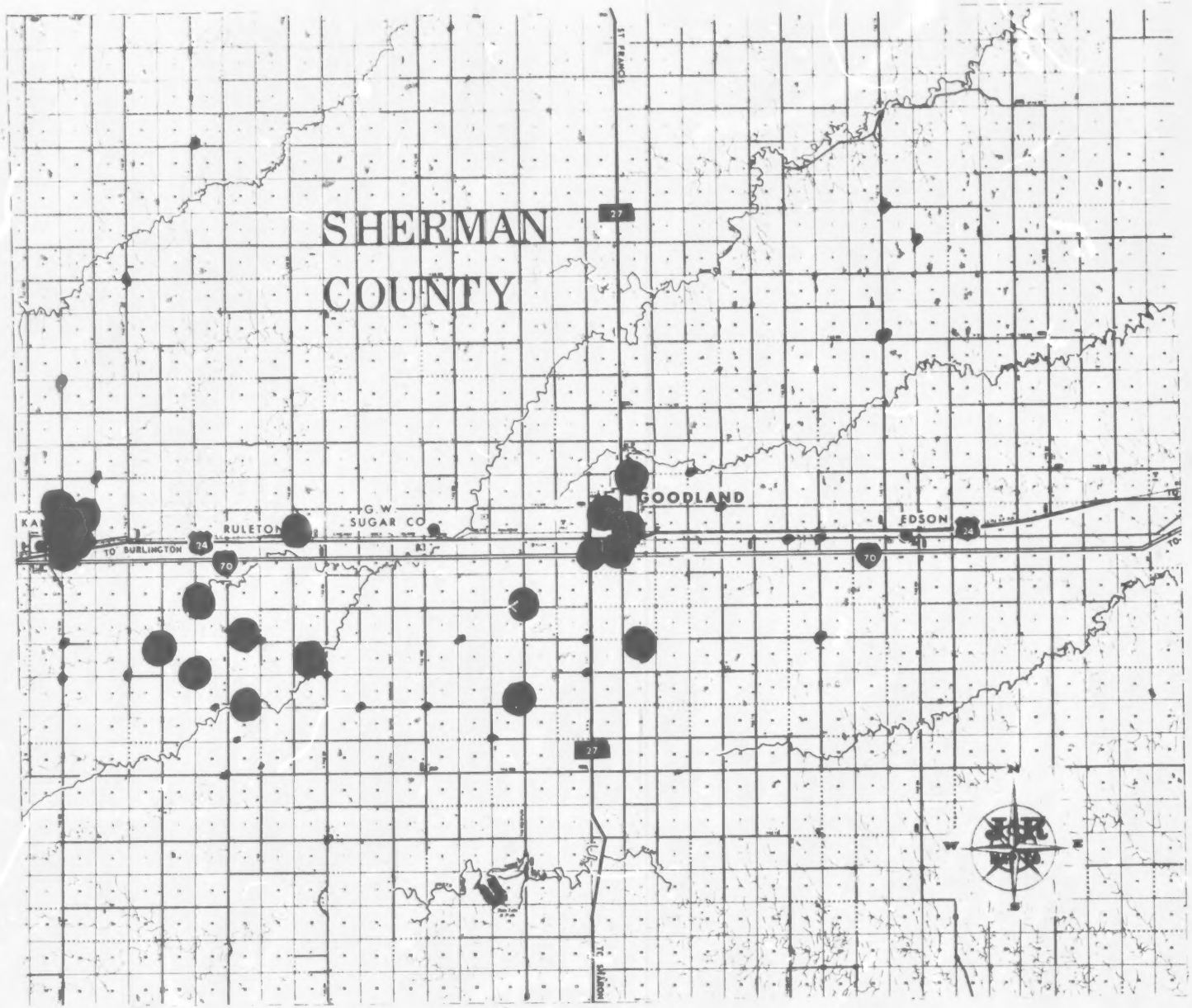
GREELEY COUNTY
KANSAS

1961

0081



● LOCATION MIGRANT HOUSING



● LOCATION MIGRANT HOUSING

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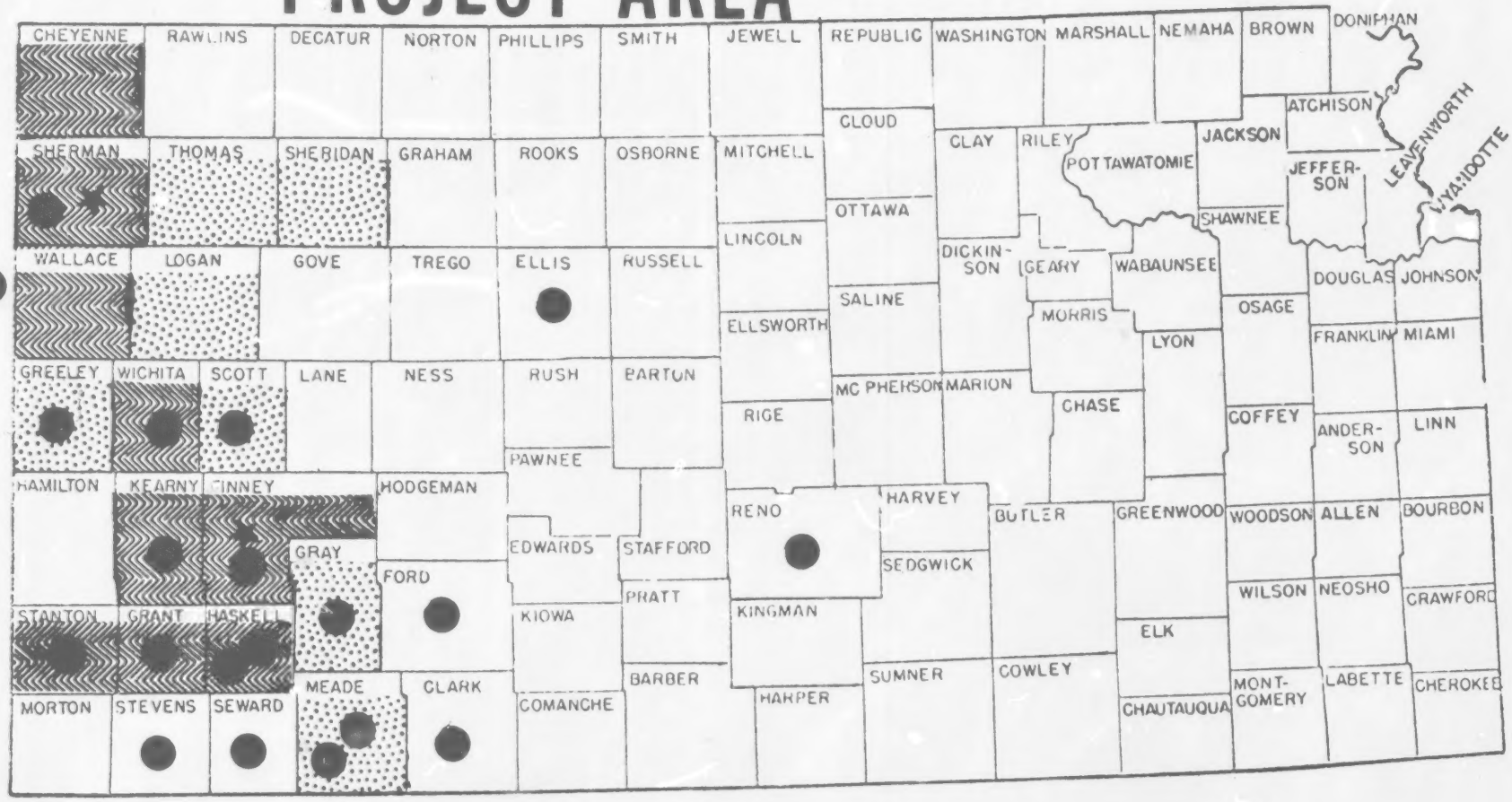
PROJECT AREA



Medical, Dental and Health Education Services

Services provided through adjacent Counties

Hospitals having agreements with project

Project Office

0084 83

GRANT NUMBER: MG 64 G (70)

DATE SUBMITTED: December 1970

PART II - MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND HOSPITAL SERVICES

1. MIGRANTS RECEIVING MEDICAL SERVICES

a. TOTAL MIGRANTS RECEIVING MEDICAL SERVICES AT FAMILY HEALTH CLINICS, PHYSICIANS OFFICES, HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOMS, ETC.

AGE	NUMBER OF PATIENTS			NUMBER OF VISITS
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	
TOTAL				
UNDER 1 YEAR	83	51	32	
1 - 4 YEARS	158	89	69	
5 - 14 YEARS	1076	471	605	
15 - 44 YEARS	896	348	548	
45 - 64 YEARS	83	35	45	
65 AND OLDER	60	24	36	

b. OF TOTAL MIGRANTS RECEIVING MEDICAL SERVICES, HOW MANY WERE:

(1) SERVED IN FAMILY HEALTH SERVICE CLINIC? 512

(2) SERVED IN PHYSICIANS' OFFICE, ON FEE-FOR-SERVICE ARRANGEMENT (INCLUDE REFERRALS) 1144

3. MIGRANT PATIENTS HOSPITALIZED

(Regardless of arrangements for payment):

No. of Patients *(exclude newborn)* 94

No. of Hospital Days 497

2. MIGRANTS RECEIVING DENTAL SERVICES

ITEM	TOTAL	UNDER 15	15 AND OLDER
a. NO. MIGRANTS EXAMINED-TOTAL	648	633	15
(1) NO. DECAYED, MISSING, FILLED TEETH			
(2) AVERAGE DMF PER PERSON			
b. INDIVIDUALS REQUIRING SERVICES - TOTAL	338	319	15
(1) CASES COMPLETED	294	279	15
(2) CASES PARTIALLY COMPLETED	20	20	0
(3) CASES NOT STARTED	24	24	0
c. SERVICES PROVIDED - TOTAL	975	904	71
(1) PREVENTIVE	804	774	30
(2) CORRECTIVE-TOTAL			
(a) Extraction	168	127	41
(b) Other	3	3	0
d. PATIENT VISITS - TOTAL	295 (hours)	289	6 hrs.

4. IMMUNIZATIONS PROVIDED

TYPE	COMPLETED IMMUNIZATIONS, BY AGE					INCOMPLETE SERIES	BOOSTERS, REVACCINATIONS
	TOTAL	UNDER 1 YEAR	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 AND OLDER		
TOTAL-- ALL TYPES	2685	62	1124	1415	84		157
SMALLPOX	46	--	8	34	4		4
DIPHTHERIA	279	19	191	60	9		9
PERTUSSIS	279	19	191	60			
TETANUS	279	19	191	60	9		
POLIO	287	5	182	100	9		
TYPHOID							
MEASLES	78		39	39			
OTHER *(Specify)* TB	940		240	667	33		
Rubella	353		82	271			
DT	144			124	20		144

REMARKS

0035

PART II (Continued) - 5. MEDICAL CONDITIONS TREATED BY PHYSICIANS IN FAMILY CLINICS, HOSPITAL OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENTS, AND PHYSICIANS' OFFICES.

GRANT NUMBER: MG 64 G (70)

ICD CLASS	MH CODE	DIAGNOSIS OR CONDITION	TOTAL VISITS	FIRST VISITS	REVISITS
I - XVII.		TOTAL ALL CONDITIONS			
I.	01-	INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES: TOTAL	156	114	42
	010	TUBERCULOSIS	35	15	20
	011	SYPHILIS			
	012	GONORRHEA AND OTHER VENEREAL DISEASES			
	013	INTESTINAL PARASITES	95	95	
		DIARRHEAL DISEASE (infectious or unknown origins):			
	014	Children under 1 year of age			
	015	All other			
	016	"CHILDHOOD DISEASES" - mumps, measles, chicken pox	2	1	1
	017	FUNGUS INFECTIONS OF SKIN (Dermatophytoses)	20	2	18
	019	OTHER INFECTIVE DISEASES *(Give examples)*:			
II.	02-	NEOPLASMS: TOTAL	4	1	3
	020	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS *(give examples)*:			
	025	BENIGN NEOPLASMS	4	1	3
	029	NEOPLASMS of uncertain nature			
III.	03-	ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL, AND METABOLIC DISEASES: TOTAL	11	4	7
	030	DISEASES OF THYROID GLAND			
	031	DIABETES MELLITUS			
	032	DISEASES of Other Endocrine Glands			
	033	NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCY			
	034	OBESITY			
	039	OTHER CONDITIONS			
IV.	04-	DISEASES OF BLOOD AND BLOOD FORMING ORGANS: TOTAL	142	60	82
	040	IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA	142	60	82
	049	OTHER CONDITIONS			
V.	05-	MENTAL DISORDERS: TOTAL			
	050	PSYCHOSES			
	051	NEUROSES and Personality Disorders			
	052	ALCOHOLISM			
	053	MENTAL RETARDATION	4	3	1
	059	OTHER CONDITIONS			
VI.	06-	DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS: TOTAL	53	35	18
	060	PERIPHERAL NEURITIS			
	061	EPILEPSY	6	3	3
	062	CONJUNCTIVITIS and other Eye Infections	33	24	9
	063	REFRACTIVE ERRORS of Vision	14	8	6
	064	OTITIS MEDIA			
	069	OTHER CONDITIONS			

PART II - 5. *(Continued)*

GRANT NUMBER: MG 64 G (70)

ICD CLASS	MH CODE	DIAGNOSIS OR CONDITION	TOTAL VISITS	FIRST VISITS	REVISITS
VII.	07-	DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM: TOTAL	20	14	6
	070	RHEUMATIC FEVER	4	4	
	071	ARTERIOSCLEROTIC and Degenerative Heart Disease	1	2	1
	072	CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE (Stroke)			
	073	OTHER DISEASES of the Heart			
	074	HYPERTENSION	12	95	4
	075	VARICOSE VEINS	3	3	1
	079	OTHER CONDITIONS			
VIII.	08-	DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM: TOTAL	66	35	31
	080	ACUTE NASOPHARYNGITIS (Common Cold)	4	14	
	081	ACUTE PHARYNGITIS	6		
	082	TONSILLITIS	21	11	12
	083	BRONCHITIS	3	4	
	084	TRACHEITIS/LARYNGITIS	2		13
	085	INFLUENZA	4		1
	086	PNEUMONIA	4		
	087	ASTHMA, HAY FEVER	18	6	5
	088	CHRONIC LUNG DISEASE (Emphysema)			
	089	OTHER CONDITIONS			
IX.	09-	DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM: TOTAL	13	9	4
	090	CARIES and Other Dental Problems	4	4	1
	091	PEPTIC ULCER	2	2	
	092	APPENDICITIS	2	1	
	093	HERNIA	2	1	2
	094	CHOLECYSTIC DISEASE	3	1	1
	099	OTHER CONDITIONS			
X.	10-	DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM: TOTAL	35	10	25
	100	URINARY TRACT INFECTION (Pyelonephritis, Cystitis)	12	5	14
	101	DISEASES OF PROSTATE GLAND (excluding Carcinoma)	2	5	
	102	OTHER DISEASES of Male Genital Organs	12		5
	103	DISORDERS of Menstruation	3		
	104	MENOPAUSAL SYMPTOMS	6		6
	105	OTHER DISEASES of Female Genital Organs			
	109	OTHER CONDITIONS			
XI	11-	COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERIUM: TOTAL	52	18	34
	110	INFECTIONS of Genitourinary Tract during Pregnancy	9	5	15
	111	TOXEMIAS of Pregnancy	3		2
	112	SPONTANEOUS ABORTION	26	7	12
	113	REFERRED FOR DELIVERY	12	6	5
	114	COMPLICATIONS of the Puerperium	2		
	119	OTHER CONDITIONS			
XII	12-	DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE: TOTAL	32	21	11
	120	SOFT TISSUE ABSCESS OR CELLULITIS	2	2	1
	121	IMPETIGO OR OTHER PYODERMA	6	4	3
	122	SEBORRHEIC DERMATITIS	6	1	1
	123	ECZEMA, CONTACT DERMATITIS, OR NEURODERMATITIS	15	12	5
	124	ACNE			
	129	OTHER CONDITIONS	3	2	1

PART II - 5. *(Continued)*

GRANT NUMBER: MG 64 G (70)

ICD CLASS	MH CODE	DIAGNOSIS OR CONDITION	TOTAL VISITS	FIRST VISITS	REVISITS
XIII.	13-	DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE: TOTAL	17	11	6
	130	RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS	13	5	3
	131	OSTEOARTHRITIS			
	132	ARTHRITIS, Unspecified	4	6	3
	139	OTHER CONDITIONS			
XIV.	14-	CONGENITAL ANOMALIES: TOTAL	1	1	1
	140	CONGENITAL ANOMALIES of Circulatory System			
	149	OTHER CONDITIONS			
XV.	15-	CERTAIN CAUSES OF PERINATAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY: TOTAL	0		
	150	BIRTH INJURY			
	151	IMMATURITY			
	159	OTHER CONDITIONS			
XVI.	16-	SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS: TOTAL	36	17	19
	160	SYMPTOMS OF SENILITY	6	2	9
	161	BACKACHE	6	5	5
	162	OTHER SYMPTOMS REFERRABLE TO LIMBS AND JOINTS	12	6	4
	163	HEADACHE	12	4	1
	169	OTHER CONDITIONS			
XVII.	17-	ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS, AND VIOLENCE: TOTAL	33	19	14
	170	LACERATIONS, ABRASIONS, and Other Soft Tissue Injuries	8	6	4
	171	BURNS			
	172	FRACTURES	3	2	1
	173	SPRAINS, STRAINS, DISLOCATIONS	14	11	9
	174	POISON INGESTION			
	179	OTHER CONDITIONS due to Accidents, Poisoning, or Violence	8		

			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS
6.	2--	SPECIAL CONDITIONS AND EXAMINATIONS WITHOUT SICKNESS: TOTAL	
	200	FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES	89
	201	WELL CHILD CARE	763
	202	PRENATAL CARE	24
	203	POSTPARTUM CARE	19
	204	TUBERCULOSIS: Follow-up of inactive case	6
	205	MEDICAL AND SURGICAL AFTERCARE	14
	206	GENERAL PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	900
	207	PAPANICOLAOU SMEARS	42
	208	TUBERCULIN TESTING	593
	209	SEROLOGY SCREENING	85
	210	VISION SCREENING	558
	211	AUDITORY SCREENING	535
	212	SCREENING CHEST X-RAYS	15
	213	GENERAL HEALTH COUNSELLING	1030
	219	OTHER SERVICES: EKG *(Specify)*	2

PART III - NURSING SERVICE	GRANT NO. MG 64 G (70)
TYPE OF SERVICE	NUMBER
1. NURSING CLINICS:	
a. NUMBER OF CLINICS	37
b. NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SERVED - TOTAL	1620
2 FIELD NURSING:	
a. VISITS TO HOUSEHOLDS	1036
b. TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS SERVED	825
c. TOTAL INDIVIDUALS SERVED IN HOUSEHOLDS	1036
d. VISITS TO SCHOOLS, DAY CARE CENTERS	112
e. TOTAL INDIVIDUALS SERVED IN SCHOOLS AND DAY CARE CENTERS	607
3 CONTINUITY OF CARE:	
a. REFERRALS MADE FOR MEDICAL CARE: TOTAL	47
(1) Within Area	
(Total Completed)	
(2) Out of Area	31
(Total Completed)	7
b. REFERRALS MADE FOR DENTAL CARE: TOTAL	6
(Total Completed)	
c. REFERRALS RECEIVED FOR MEDICAL OR DENTAL CARE FROM OUT OF AREA: TOTAL	1
(Total Completed)	1
d. FOLLOW-UP SERVICES FOR MIGRANTS, not originally referred by project, WHO WERE TREATED IN PHYSICIANS OFFICES (Fee-for-Service)	1144
e. MIGRANTS PROVIDED PRE-DISCHARGE PLANNING AND POST-HOSPITAL SERVICES	
f. MIGRANTS ASKED TO PRESENT HEALTH RECORD Form PMS-3652 or Similar Form) IN FIELD OR CLINIC: TOTAL	205
(1) Number presenting health record	99
(2) Number given health record	258
4 OTHER ACTIVITIES *(Specify)*:	

REMARKS

0039

PART IV - SANITATION SERVICES

GRANT NUMBER: MG 64 G (70)

TABLE A. SURVEY OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS

HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS	TOTAL		COVERED BY PERMITS	
	NUMBER	MAXIMUM CAPACITY	NUMBER	MAXIMUM CAPACITY
CAMPS	35	4,000	N.A.	N.A.
OTHER LOCATIONS	527	4830	N.A.	N.A.
HOUSING UNITS - Family:				
IN CAMPS	----			
IN OTHER LOCATIONS	605	Anybody's guess at this point.		
HOUSING UNITS - Single				
IN CAMPS	----			
IN OTHER LOCATIONS	----			

TABLE B. INSPECTION OF LIVING AND WORKING ENVIRONMENT OF MIGRANTS

ITEM	NUMBER OF LOCATIONS INSPECTED*		TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS		NUMBER OF DEFECTS FOUND		NUMBER OF CORRECTIONS MADE	
LIVING ENVIRONMENT:	CAMPS	OTHER	CAMPS	OTHER	CAMPS	OTHER	CAMPS	OTHER
a. WATER		112		9		42		11
b. SEWAGE		11?		9		39		9
c. GARBAGE AND REFUSE		112		9		49		4
d. HOUSING		280		8		61		26
e. SAFETY		112		5		43		21
f. FOOD HANDLING		40		6		19		9
g. INSECTS AND RODENTS		20		8		9		23
h. RECREATIONAL FACILITIES		20		1		2		1
WORKING ENVIRONMENT:								
a. WATER	XXXX	N.A.	XXXX	----	XXXX	----	XXXX	----
b. TOILET FACILITIES	XXXX	N.A.	XXXX	----	XXXX	----	XXXX	----
c. OTHER	XXXX	N.A.	XXXX	----	XXXX	----	XXXX	----

* *Locations – camps or other locations where migrants work or are housed.*

PART V – HEALTH EDUCATION SERVICES *(By type of service, personnel involved, and number of sessions.)*

TYPE OF HEALTH EDUCATION SERVICE	NUMBER OF SESSIONS					
	HEALTH EDUCATION STAFF	PHYSICIANS	NURSES	SANITARIANS	AIDES *(other than Health Ed.)*	OTHER *(Specify)*
A. SERVICES TO MIGRANTS						
(1) Individual counselling	4348	302	1466	130	309	---
(2) Group counselling	400	None	12	12	22	
B. SERVICES TO OTHER PROJECT STAFF						
(1) Consultation	49		60		20	
(2) Direct services			44			
C. SERVICES TO GROWERS						
(1) Individual counselling	154			25	19	
(2) Group counselling	9				1	
D. SERVICES TO OTHER AGENCIES OR ORGANIZATIONS:						
(1) Consultation with individuals	200		123	20	9	
(2) Consultation with groups	109		40		16	
(3) Direct services	134		12		6	
E. HEALTH EDUCATION MEETINGS	11		4		4	

Adult Class Due in City

A program of adult education is to begin in Ulysses on Dec. 1 according to Marilyn Bierling of the VISTA team. Registration for the classes will be held at St. Mary's School next Tuesday, Nov. 24, 8 to 10 p.m. The classes will last 18 weeks, and will be taught from 8 to 10 each Tuesday and Thursday evening.

One of the classes to be offered is for adults who have not completed high school, and who wish to study to pass their GED examinations. Once these exams are passed, the state of Kansas issues a certificate which is equivalent to a high school diploma.

Other classes will be offered to adults on the elementary and junior high level.

Work corresponding to the first three grades will be included in the level I class. Level two is equal to grades 4-6, and level III covers seventh and eighth grade. There also will be a special class for Spanish-speaking adults who wish to learn to speak English.

Food Stamp Plans Started

Preliminary plans are being laid for institution of a food stamp program for Finney County.

Sponsored by the Food and Nutrition Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, the program is being operated from a temporary field office in Hays. A target date for issuance of stamps has not been set.

Setting up the program in Garden City are John M. Burns, officer in charge of the field office in Greeley, Colo., and Starland A. Birdsong, representative of a regional food stamp office in Dallas, Tex. Both men are employed by the USDA.

The two are presently contacting bankers and wholesale and retail grocers in an attempt to acquaint them with the food stamp program. A meeting is scheduled for 8 p.m. Tuesday at the State Highway Commission office for grocers in a five county area: Finney, Lane, Ness, Gray and Haskell.

Once the program is in operation, persons who qualify will be able to obtain food worth more than they normally spend for food. The food stamp program is designed to enable low-income families to buy more food of greater variety so they can have better diets.

p. 90 non-reproducible photo

0031

Self Help Group Now Made Here

As a result of successful completion of another stage of the Self-Help Housing program in Ulysses, seven families including around 40 people are that much nearer to having adequate housing at a price they can afford, according to Neal Bierling, VISTA housing specialist.

The seven families who have now joined the Ulysses Self-Help Housing Association lots have chosen their lots and filled out the land option forms required by FHA. They will complete the Farmers Home Administration membership agreement form, in which they agree to help one another and to donate a specified number of hours to the work. The land option forms require the present holders of the property to permit purchase within nine months.

The group visited Hugoton on Sunday to see one of the prefabricated homes, built by Bob Cole's company, and will see two more in Sublette this week. Cole will come to Ulysses Sunday after next to discuss his house plan and prices. The prefabricated structures include everything above the foundation.

Construction on the units will start some time next spring, Bierling said. He credited Sam Koury, FHA county housing supervisor, with a great deal of help on the program.

The VISTA team has been in Ulysses since March. They are specialists in government housing programs. The Farmers Home Administration has sponsored programs similar to the one now being implimented here since the 1930's.

Court to Establish Probation Study Hall

With the aid of a Vista volunteer and a juvenile on probation himself, the juvenile court will be establishing a study hall for juveniles on probation within the next two weeks.

The program also will involve tutoring for the juveniles. Truants will probably be required to attend the hall, which will be during the evening in the court jury room. Other juveniles on probation may be in the study hall depending on any difficulty they may be having with school.

Tentatively, there will be two study hall groups, one a Monday-Wednesday-Friday session and the other a Tuesday-Thursday study period. There also may be a Saturday study hall, Juvenile Court Judge Mike Friesen says.

Vista volunteer Mary MacDonald, 1212 E. Chestnut, will be assisting those students in the study hall. Mrs. MacDonald previously taught school in California for 21 years. Experience in adult basic education and tutoring program supplements her teaching background.

Helping the volunteer will be a juvenile who is on probation and was recommended by a therapist at the Area Mental Health Center for the position.

Friesen explained today that some of the arrangements for the study hall still are not final and may be changed later.

In the last week, the Finney County Juvenile Court handled cases involving 33 juveniles.

One of the cases concerned a dependency and neglect complaint involving 10 children alone. They ranged in age from 6 months to 12-years-old.

Otherwise, the number of juveniles in drug-related cases topped the list with seven youths listed by the court as having been involved. In one case, the court received a complaint concerning the excessive drug use by three 16-year-old girls.

The use resulted in one of the girls jumping from a third-story window, reportedly not knowing what she was doing at the time. She apparently was not seriously injured.

The cases of two probationers previously involved in narcotics also were reviewed by the court. The two boys were 17 and 18 years old.

The court initiated proceedings for the mental evaluation of a 13-year-old girl who had problems related to narcotics and promiscuity. One further complaint about narcotics activity was turned over to law enforcement officials.

Several juveniles were involved with theft cases. A boy and girl, both 17 years old, were found guilty of miscreancy for a first-time shoplifting offense. The court took the case under advisement if certain stipulations are met.

One complaint about a 14-year-old boy stealing milk was investigated and settled informally. In addition, a vandalism case concerning two 13 year olds was handled informally.

A more unusual case on two 14-year-old youths received informal treatment, too. The youths had obtained a fraudulent marriage certificate outside of the United States, resulting in a case of dependency and neglect.

The court helped a 17-year-old mother of two by trying to find her employment. And it reviewed and advised with one family a case involving a juvenile mental illness commitment. The court handled informally one complaint of poor family-child relations.

During the week, warrants were issued for a 14-year-old runaway girl and a boy of the same age for commitment to Boys' Industrial School. Because the juvenile facilities are full in Finney County, the boy was committed to jail in Lakin.

The Lakin jail is accommodating another boy for the same reason. The 16-year-old youth ran away

The Open Forum

(Under this head The STANDARD will publish any letter on any subject of public interest. Criticism should be constructive. If you do or do not agree or endorse present methods, conditions or acts, here is your opportunity to express yousell. All communications must be signed.—Editor.)

To the Open Forum

Once again it has become imperative to put a letter in the Open Forum. Sometimes we who serve as your county commissioners fail in advising you, the owners of this county, why we take some of the actions that we do.

The main reason for this letter is to bring you up to date on the food stamp program that will be handled through our county and state welfare departments.

Several months ago, we were asked if this county was interested in a food stamp or commodity program, or if we were desirous of any. This request come through the state welfare office.

Your county commissioners are very pleased with the way our county welfare department is run. We know that the ladies in charge of this program do their very best to provide the necessary assistance to those who are in need in this county. Hence, through our county welfare office we spent the necessary time to look into the need, if any, that we might have for one of the food programs.

After this study was made, it was felt that this county had no real need for either a food stamp program or a commodity program, due to our local labor market. Hence, we advised the state welfare department of our findings, thanking them for offering us the opportunity of these programs if needed.

It was felt, and still is felt by your county commissioners that it is not the prudent thing to take on any government program that is offered unless there is a need. Expense in government, both local, state and federal is bad enough without adding additional programs that are not needed or desired.

Since our correspondence with the state welfare department on the food programs, we have been visited by an employee of the United States Department of Agriculture, received a telegram from Senator Robert Dole and had numerous visits with the state welfare department on the following matter:

It seems that it has become a federal ruling that all counties in the United States must offer either a food stamp program or a commodity program whether it is needed or not. We are proud to say that Wichita County, Kansas, was one of the twelve counties that did not succumb to this federal ruling until approximately three weeks ago. Since that time it is our understanding that all the remaining counties in the United States have agreed to the federal ruling.

We finally gave into this ruling as we feared a federal suit, and this suit would have been of no benefit to this county.

We therefore feel it is our duty as your county commissioners to advise you that this county has gone into the food stamp program. This program will be a food stamp mail issuance program and will be handled through the state welfare department.

There will no doubt be someone from the United States Department of Agriculture in this area in the near future to explain this program to our local food stores. After the program is set up, our local welfare office will be able to explain it to any interested person.

About all we can say at this time is that the program we have agreed to go under will incur no additional expense to this county in relation to our local welfare office. We will not need to add any additional personnel, or extend any additional money. The bulk of this program will fall on the state welfare office.

As your county commissioners, we are indeed sorry that we were unable to fight off more government controls on our local lives. We appreciate the trust that you the citizens of Wichita County have placed upon us. We also feel the frustrations of not being able to do the job we would desire, due to the many outside factors that we have no control over.

It is indeed a shame that the bureaucrats and the unscrupulous politicians are constantly trying to take more of the government away from the people.

Very truly yours,

George Woodbury, Chairman
Lloyd H. Hutchison, Comm.
Arthur H. Kuhlmann, Comm.

Like his father and grandfather, he follows the spring...

The brown man with a hoe

Gaudalupe Rodriquez has come north from his home in Mercedes, Tex., for the past five years to hoe beets for Goodland farmer Joe Gutsch.

Goodland

May. The first clustered sprouts of thirsty sugar beets along quarter- and half-mile rows fight thirsty weeds for piped water.

In Texas the cotton has been chopped, the potatoes dug and the onions picked. Work is scarce.

Preparations have begun in Mercedes and Brownsville, Plainfield, Hart and Lamesa and a hundred other Texas towns for the migration to the sugar beet fields of Sherman County.

The brown-skinned people come packed in cars, campers, trucks and buses. They bring their children, grandchildren, brothers, wives, in-laws, and their chickens, dogs and cats.

They come with illusions of getting ahead, with promises of "good money." Some find both. Others return home as broke as when they left.

These Mexican-Americans from Texas — and some Mexican nationals — are part of a band of more than one million migrant farm laborers. Their job is seasonal. Their pay is low.

About 8,000 of these seasonal workers find their way to Sherman County and thirteen other Kansas counties in May, June and early July each year to hoe sugar beets.

Their day begins early. The sun, just an hour old, has killed the morning coolness. Vehicles loaded with sleepy workers jostle up rutted paths that divide mammoth beet fields. There's time for a stretch, a scratch and a few bits of conversation before the long-handled hoes take command.

Backs are bent. Eyes are focused on the clusters of beets and weeds in the seemingly endless rows of endless acres of sugar beets.

The movement of the hoe, at first slow and ragged becomes a rhythmic blur. "Chop, chop, chop, chop, chop." Midway down the first half-mile row the hoe has become a part of the body. The "chop, chop, chop, chop" is as involuntary as breathing.

Sweat gently drips from the copper nose and leathery hands of Guadalupe Rodriquez. Sunshine dances in water droplets trapped between black whiskers on his full cheeks. It is shortly after 9 a.m. and he has just begun his fourth row. Nine and a half rows make an acre. And in June an acre on the second thinning pays $10.50.

The lean, figure of a woman moves about 200 yards to his rear in an adjacent row. A loose white blouse, flowered skirt and soiled sunbonnet cling to the once-thin figure that lately has begun to thicken from childbirth. She wipes strands of her matted, coarse, black hair from her smooth brown cheek. Guada up[illegible] has not yet completed her third row.

At the opposite end of the half-mile-wide field a late model Chevrolet pickup truck with camper is parked beside two other automobiles. Two little brown figures in dusty jeans and white T-shirts are tracing castles in the powdery dirt in the shade of the camper.

Inside a tiny dark-eyed girl, not over three, is fanning a magazine over a silent baby. The morning breezes cannot reach the wooden shelf on which the six-month-old infant lies.

The oldest child, age six, interrupts the creation of a castle tower when dull whimpering inside the camper erupts into a full-fledged wailing. Moments later the six-year-old has silenced the cry by cradling the infant between his legs in the front seat of the truck with a bottle full of condensed milk.

The four children of Guadalupe Rodriquez will play near the pickup the rest of the day.

A month earlier Rodriquez had set out from Mercedes, Tex., with his wife and four children, two brothers-in-law, their wives and two children, his brother, his parents and a pet rooster.

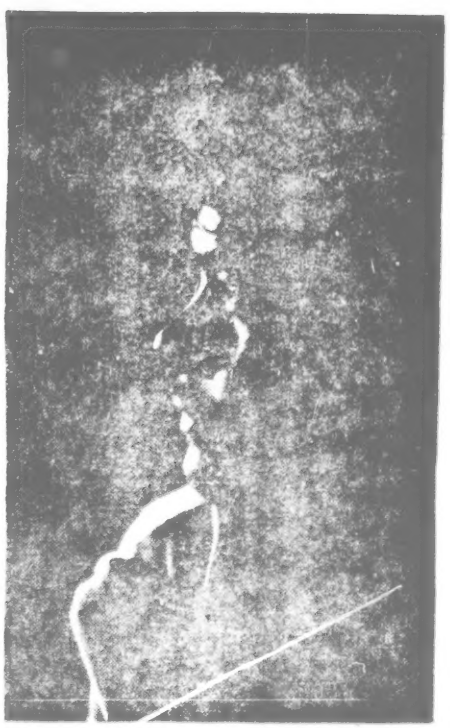
This was the sixth year the 26-year-old man had left his job as an auto body repairman at $2 an hour to follow a migrant trek—hoeing beets at Goodland, then on to Ulysses to rogue milo for DeKalb, and on to Boise, Okla., to pull broomcorn.

"We work steady if there is good weather. It's been a real good season. There hasn't been much rain," Rodriquez said.

"My wife and I can make more money working beets than at any other summer job. We can make about $1,500 in eight weeks together working beets. At Ulysses we get paid by the hour; $1.40 an hour, I think. Together we can make $1,200 or so in six weeks and another $1,000 working for $1.25 an hour at Boise," he said.

Back home, Guadalupe "can earn $100 a week, ok," as a body repairman. His journey each summer allows him to do a little remodeling. After car payments and other bills are paid, sometimes $1,000 is left.

Mrs. Floriene Whisnant, a Kansas state health nurse, administers to migrants in need of medical help in her home.



Housing isn't the only problem of the Goodland Chicanos. Arturo Franco says he has been discriminated against in Goodland on a number of occasions.

Mrs. Whisnant and Woodward spend long hours each migrant season providing health services for three migrant schools in a two-county area, making house visits to teach diet and sanitation, and ministering to their health needs. The state also picks up some medical bills of the migrants.

The pair will move into an office in downtown Goodland in July. Both hope a more adequate job can be done from a central office. For the past few years they have worked out of their own homes. A limited operating budget and personnel shortage limits what they can accomplish during the migrant season.

Woodward, as sanitarian, estimates about 30 to 40 per cent of the housing is fairly good with 60 to 70 per cent bad. Without state or municipal sanitation and housing codes to cover the migrants, his power as sanitarian is limited. When pressed to estimate how many of the migrant houses in the Goodland area would pass a minimum sanitation or housing code, Woodward said only, "It would depend on the codes."

Mrs. Whisnant said health hazards for the migrants were mainly from flies, mosquitoes, rodents, bedbugs, and lice. Generally the migrants are a healthy people, she said, however.

Netherlands Couple Finds Satisfying Work at Ulysses

By BILL SIDLINGER
News District Editor

ULYSSES — "We thought about joining the Peace Corps — it is more glamorous — but with all that needs to be done in this country we figured it would be better to stay here and help," Neal Bierling said.

And this is the reason Bierling, Netherlands - born and schooled in the United States, and his bride of less than a year, Marilyn, are now working for Volunteers in Service To America (VISTA) at Ulysses.

"We wanted to do something worthwhile, and do it together, and we think our work here may be the answer to that wish, Mrs. Bierling added.

The couple, who met while attending Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Mich., admit their training at that Christian Reformed Church institution probably colored their thinking about service.

But they say the more they become interested in serving in VISTA the more they believe young people can find happiness in this type of endeavor, not as a life's work, but as a period in life to look back on with satisfaction.

Neal Bierling

Bierling graduated from Calvin College in 1969 and he and Marilyn, who was in her junior year, were married last August. In January they were sent by VISTA to Denver where they were trained in methods of determining needs among groups in a community and programs available to help fill these needs.

Self-Help

Among these programs is a self-help program for minority group housing financed by the Farmers Home Administration.

Ulysses has a large number of Mexican-American families. Some of these are migrants who come here only to work in the fields. Other families once were migrants, but have settled down in this Grant County town on a permanent basis.

For these, adequate housing is a problem.

"We have two problems in instituting this housing program here," said Bierling. "First we have to have the family convinced that it should own its own home, and then they have to acquire the confidence that they can work and build the home and pay for it."

Under the FHA plan, a group will get together in a loose organization and make an application for a housing loan.

The amount of the loan, which Bierling believes will be in the $8,000 to $10,000 class per family, will go mainly for purchase of a building site and building materials.

The families are expected to help each other construct the houses after the sites and materials are purchased.

"We don't kid them about this—we tell them it is going to be hard work, that they will have to build these houses after they get off work in the evenings," Bierling said. "But we also tell the parents that it will be worth the expense and effort to have a good home for their children."

The home construction program is Bierling's major effort, but it is largely an evening and night proposition, since it consists of explaining the program to men and their wives, both of whom work in the fields all day, and in helping the couples plan their budgets.

In the day a great part of their time is spent in other projects helping other Ulysses citizens with minority community projects.

can children after they finish with migrant school at noon until their parents can pick them up in the evenings.

Marilyn, a Spanish major in college, entertains the children with Spanish songs as the children act out parts of the song.

The Sisters of St. Joseph want to sell their convent building here since it is no longer needed by the order, and Bierling is trying to get a foundation to buy it for the Concerned Citizens.

"There are many projects we would like to help get started here, but it all comes down to a question of funding and of time," he said.

Marilyn, fortunately, is happy with the summer heat of Kansas, and Bierling said he was almost too busy to notice the climate.

Their time in VISTA will be up next March, and future plans are a little cloudy.

But there is a possibility they may ask VISTA to extend their stay in Ulysses.

"If we can get this housing thing started, and it really is a pilot program we have here, then it would be great to stay here until some of the houses are completed," Biering said.

Day Center

One such project where they help is the Community Day Center, operated by a group called Concerned Citizens.

This project, housed in the old Sister of St. Joseph Convent, takes care of Mexican-Ameri-

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Relief Sought For Migrants

Food, clothing and money for migrant workers in Goodland, Kan., was requested Tuesday night in a joint meeting of representatives of several organizations in the Mexican - American community.

The drive and Tuesday's meeting were the result of a resolution passed at "La Raza Unida" conference and workshop at Wichita State University Saturday and Sunday.

In a press release Tuesday night, the group said, "At this very moment, migrant workers in Goodland are being exploited, barely surviving on an average (family) income of 35 cents a day, living in unsanitary dilapidated huts without adequate meals and medical care."

THE GROUP is asking the community to bring canned goods and new or used clothing to Our Lady of Perpetual Help School, 2351 N. Market, from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. beginning Wednesday and continuing through the next two or three weeks.

Pick-up of food or clothing may be arranged by telephoning the school.

Donations of money should be sent to Union National Bank and deposited with the Goodland Project Program account.

The group said about 300 families, mostly Mexican - Americans from Texas, are working in the sugar beet fields near Goodland.

Bill Gomez, a student at Washburn university in Topeka, told the group that a priest in Goodland had showed Gomez and two others the migrant school and the houses where migrants were living.

"Conditions were terrible," Gomez said.

He told of a three-room shack with two light bulbs and no water or toilet facilities. Fifteen people slept in one 12 by 12-foot room. The other two rooms were smaller.

Gomez said the rent was $65 a month.

He also said the child labor law was being violated.

NO TRANSPORTATION was provided to migrant schools, so many children under 16 worked in the fields with their parents, Gomez said.

Migrant schools were of poor quality and did not have qualified teachers, he charged.

He also told of reports that immigrantion authorities had beaten some wetbacks they had arrested.

Other problems included lack of a day care center for pre-school children, who were often left at the side of a field, health problems, high prices for groceries and failure of the health department to inspect migrant dwellings.

At Kanorado, 17 miles west of Goodland, the tiny community swells each season to nearly double its normal population of 200. The city park is home for some migrants who live out of their campers and cars while awaiting jobs. An abandoned American Legion bar on main street is home for two families. Trailers, garages and broken wooden shacks are always the same — filled with flies, debris and garbage. The cracker box living for which some families pay $15 a week in Goodland defies description.

Migrant Education Is Defended

Special to The Eagle

GOODLAND, Kan. -- Claims that children of migrant farm workers are not provided with adequate educational facilities have been challenged by a Goodland school administrator.

In a letter to The Wichita Eagle, Dr. James Holder, assistant superintendent of Goodland Unified School District, said recent allegations against the district's Migrant School Program are "without foundation in fact."

BILL GOMEZ, a student at Washburn University in Topeka, made a number of charges relating to the school program when speaking to representatives of various organizations in Wichita's Mexican-American community last week. A report was carried in The Eagle June 25.

Gomez' charges included the following:

- The schools are of poor quality.
- Teachers are not qualified.
- Transportation is not provided to migrant schools.
- Day-care facilities for pre-school children are lacking.

IN HIS LETTER, Holder said Gomez was "one of three individuals who barged through the front doors of the building and entered classrooms without any prior arrangements nor immediate permission." They disrupted classes in progress, took some pictures and left as authorities were being notified of their activities, he said.

In response to the charge that teachers in the program are not qualified, Holder replied that "all teachers from kindergarten up have college degrees and meet certification requirements in either Kansas or Colorado. He listed 14 teachers by name and the schools they had attended.

Fourteen teacher aides, all but one with a high school education or better, assist in the lower grades.

AT EACH instructional level, he said, students are taught reading, arithmetic, English, other language arts, social studies, science-health, art, music and physical education. A library with 600 volumes also is available to the children as part of the educational program, he said.

Regarding the charge that transportation is not provided, Holder said Gomez had not discussed the transportation arrangements with anyone. "Bus transportation is provided to any and all students desiring such service," he said.

The names of five drivers and the bus numbers assigned for the migrant program were reported in the letter. Others are available as necessary, he said.

DAY CARE facilities for children from two years old up to kindergarten age are provided within the migrant program, he said.

Hot lunches meeting government specifications are provided the children, as well as morning and afternoon snacks of cookies and a beverage, he said.

Holder concluded: "Since the appearance of the article in your paper, representatives from the State Welfare Department, the county Welfare Department, the State Department of Education and the governor's office have made scheduled visits to the program. After a tour of the facilities and a discussion regarding the program, all visitors have expressed their approval of the program."

Help Given to Migrant Workers

About five tons of food, clothing and toiletries were scheduled to leave Wichita at 5 a.m. Saturday, bound for Mexican-American migrant workers in Goodland, Kan.

The drive to help migrant workers in the sugar beet fields, who were recently off work for several days because of rain, was sponsored by the United Efforts of Mexican-American Women, Mexican-American Student Association, American GI Forum, Brown Berets, United Mexican-American Voters of Kansas, Latin American Service Organization, Pyramid Enterprises, North Wichita Community Corporation, Allied Council, First Mexican Baptist Church and Our Lady of Perpetual Help church.

Richard Noriega, 2019 Fairview, said two trucks, donated by the Jesse Cornejo Trucking Co., and 12 cars would make the trip to Goodland this weekend.

Gilbert Gutierrezz, 2006 Fairview, said a group of concerned citizens, who organized last Wednesday, had spoken with Gov. Robert Docking regarding the conditions under which the migrants were working.

He said Gov. Docking had assured them that an investigation would be conducted. A formal complaint will be lodged with the governor's Mexican-American Affairs Committee.

Noriega said federal authorities also are being contacted, since migrant schools are financed by federal money.

The Goodland drive stems from "La Raza Unida," a conference held June 20 and 21 at Wichita State University, at which Rev. Jose Lopez of Mound City, Kan., reported on the migrant living conditions.

The drive for food, clothing and money will continue two or three weeks.

Contributions may be brought to Our Lady of Perpetual Help School, 23rd and Market, or the school may be called to request pickup of of donations.

Money should be sent to the Union National Bank in care of the Goodland Project Program account.

Noriega said Brown Berets have been gathering boxes for packing and have picked up clothing and food for the drive.

Caravan to Beet Fields Meets Poverty, Hostility

By LOIS BARRETT
Eagle Staff Writer

Overcrowded, dilapidated housing for migrant workers and hostility from the townspeople met a caravan of Wichitans who took food and clothing to beet field migrants in Goodland, Kan., according to persons who made the trip last weekend.

Mrs. Jesse Cornejo, whose husband's firm donated use of two trucks for the trip, said Monday many Mexican-American migrant workers were living in condemned store buildings and filling stations with ceilings that were falling down and without running water.

REPORTS THAT some families were making $125 a day and receiving free milk, eggs and meat from farmers were untrue, she added.

She cited, instead, an instance of four men spending eight hours each thinning an acre of beets, only to be paid $4.25 each for the acre. The workers thought this farmer was a good payer, she said.

Most families must pay rent for their homes, no matter what the condition. Some farmers will not pay workers, except to buy food, until the end of the season, she said.

TONY MORENO, 1448 N. Emporia, who also helped distribute the goods, said "You have to be exceptionally good to make an acre a day."

The pay per acre ($16) was only half what he had been paid for hoeing beets in 1940 in Nebraska, he said.

The food and clothing were distributed in Goodland and in Kanorado, an almost deserted town west of Goodland, which Mrs. Cornejo said had only migrants, a grocery store and a filling station.

The man who owned the store, rented the houses and hired migrant workers in his field was hostile to the Wichitans, took pictures of their cars and told them the workers did not need help, she said.

THE SCHOOL BOARD refused permission to distribute goods in the Kanorado school, saying the Wichitans "already had ruined the town reputation," she added.

"People in Goodland could care less about the migrants." The Wichitans had been told persons in Goodland "didn't want outsiders in there," she said.

Some of the migrants have good housing — a six to eight-room house with one bathroom for two families, Moreno said.

Others live in poor housing -- maybe several families in one shack, he said.

(Turn to Page 7A, Col. 2)

MIGRANT WORKERS LIVE IN THIS HOUSE AT GOODLAND, KAN.
. . . Wichitans report ceilings falling, no running water . . .

Caravan to Beet Fields Meets Poverty, Hostility

★ From Page 1

Migrant families cannot get medical attention in Kansas, but go to Colorado on Sundays for free medical care, he added.

Even persons who are poor cannot apply for welfare because they are not permanent residents, he said.

MORENO ALSO objected to some hiring practices.

"When it rains, the beets can get ahead of workers," he said.

"So workers who have contracts to do a certain number of acres must give up some of that money so others can do the work," Moreno said.

The Wichita group will continue to collect food and clothing for the Goodland migrants and plans to go to Goodland again next week.

Oranizations sponsoring the drive include United Efforts of Mexican - American Women, Mexican - American Student Association, American GI Forum, Brown Berets, United Mexican - American Voters of Kansas, Latin American Service Organization, Pyramid Enterprises, North Wichita Community Corp., Allied Council, First Mexican Baptist Church and Our Lady of Perpetual Help Catholic Church.

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